

Draughts Heroes of the 100 Squares (1850-1912)



Volume I - 2025
Govert Westerveld

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Draughts Heroes of the 100 Squares (1850-1912)

Letters A – H - Volume I

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**Academia de Estudios Humanísticos de Blanca
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Second Edition

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Dedication

To Hanco Elenbaas

Foreword

It is with great pleasure that I present this second edition of the biographical collection of the pioneers of draughts. Where the first edition contained 74 biographies, this substantially improved edition now features 86, allowing us to honor a broader spectrum of the first generation of draughts players.

The challenge of locating photographic material of French and Dutch draughtsmen before 1900 remains significant. Fortunately, as in the first edition, the French had the foresight to photograph the participants of the tournaments held in Amiens in 1885, 1886, and 1899, giving us a glimpse of the men who shaped the early competitive scene. After 1900, Dutch players began to appear in increasing numbers, while France lagged slightly behind. The contributions of figures such as Jack de Haas, Philip Battefeld, Constantinus Broekkamp, and Carl Vervloet were instrumental in promoting the game, and the activities of clubs like the Verenigd Amsterdamsch Damgenootschap (V.A.D.) and the Constant club in Rotterdam greatly enriched the photographic record.

This edition extends the scope by including additional players whose lives and careers have come to light, many of whom had previously remained in the shadows. We also benefit from newly discovered photographs and archival materials, offering a more complete visual and historical panorama. The period of organizational skirmishes among Dutch clubs and federations—

the formation of the Draughts Club Amsterdam, the General Dutch Draughts Federation, and the eventual unification into the Dutch Draughts Federation—is further illuminated with the biographies of those who contributed to these pivotal developments.

By 1912, when Herman Hoogland became world champion in Rotterdam, draughts had firmly established itself as a competitive and internationally recognized game. This era also provides a rich trove of visual documentation, which, combined with the new biographies, makes this edition a more comprehensive tribute to the early heroes of draughts.

Some of the early photographs were of limited quality, and in a few cases the illustrator has employed imagination to fill in the gaps. Yet, each portrait and biography is a testament to the dedication, personal sacrifice, and pioneering spirit of those who played between 1885 and 1920—a period when the game demanded both talent and resilience.

It is my hope that this expanded edition will not only preserve the memory of these draughts heroes but also inspire contemporary players to appreciate the rich history and enduring legacy of the game.

Govert Westerveld

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Amsterdam, the flame of freedom of mind

**When I want to ease my mind,
it isn't honour that I seek but freedom.**

Rembrandt van Rijn

Famous Dutch painter
(1606-1669)

1 Andrieux

1.1 Brief biography

Little is known about the draughts player Andrieux from Béthune (Hauts-de-France). He took part in the international draughts tournament in Amiens in 1899 organized by the Draughts Circle of Amiens. Here are the names of the players who registered for it:

Barteling, Leclercq, Weiss, and Zimmermann from Paris; Dussaut from Aubervilliers; Fernand Beudin from Courbevoie; Gaston Beudin from Billancourt; Vardon from Caen; Degraeve and Ardouin from Lille; Duquenhém from Ville-Saint-Ouen; Duboille from Flixécourt; Andrieux from Béthune; E. Petré from Quivières; Le Goff from Lyon; Raphael from Marseille; G. Balédent, Steau, Moyencourt, Fossé, Beauvais, Dutoille, Robillard, Fertel, Boutillier, Duquenhém, Bourguignon, Duchaussoy, Robert, Tarlet, Monroy, Lefèvre from Amiens and its surroundings. Five Dutch masters: Vervloet, Blankenaar, Baudet, Leluin, B. Pack (Amsterdam) and a young Russian master were on the list too¹.

The tournament was played in different groups. One of the players (Ardouin), who had ended up in the first final group, could not continue the tournament, and therefore the tournament in the first final group was played with 11 participants. Isidore Weiss from Paris won this tournament.

Four players did not play for various reasons in the second final group, so the tournament was played with eight participants. The results for the second

¹ Revue des deux mondes, Volume 154, 1899, p. 222

L'Univers illustré, Journal hebdomadaire, No. 2296, 25 March 1899, p. 190

group were: 12. Ardouin, 13. Beauvais, 14. Vardon, 15. Robert, 16/17 Fossé, Boutillier, 18. Bourguignon, 19. Andrieux, 20. Fertel (Fortel).



Andrieux

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2 Ardouin, M.

2.1 Brief biography

Mr. Ardoin from Lille took part in the international draughts tournament in Amiens in 1899 organized by the Draughts Circle of Amiens. Here are the names of the players who registered for it:

Barteling, Leclercq, Weiss, and Zimmermann from Paris; Dussaut from Aubervilliers; Fernand Beudin from Courbevoie; Gaston Beudin from Billancourt; Vardon from Caen; Degraeve and Ardouin from Lille; Duquenhém from Ville-Saint-Ouen; Duboille from Flixécourt; Andrieux from Béthune; E. Petré from Quivières; Le Goff from Lyon; Raphael from Marseille; G. Balédent, Steau, Moyencourt, Fossé, Beauvais, Dutoille, Robillard, Fertel, Boutillier, Duquenhém, Bourguignon, Duchaussoy, Robert, Tarlet, Monroy, Lefèvre from Amiens and its surroundings. Five Dutch masters: Vervloet, Blankenaar, Baudet, Leluin, B. Pack (Amsterdam) and a young Russian master were on the list too².

Isidore Weiss from Paris won this tournament. Four players did not play for various reasons in the second final group, so the tournament was played with eight participants. The results for the second group were: 12. Ardouin, 13. Beauvais, 14. Vardon, 15. Robert, 16/17 Fossé, Boutillier, 18. Bourguignon, 19. Andrieux, 20. Fertel (Fortel).

In 1909, he with Garoute would act as conseiller technique at the Fédération des Damistes Français, which was founded on 1 January 1909. In 1917 Ardouin was in Paris, but his family had stayed

² Revue des deux mondes, Volume 154, 1899, p. 222

L'Univers illustré, Journal hebdomadaire, No. 2296, 25 March 1899, p. 190

behind in Lille. In 1923 he held the title of Northern France. The last note we have of him is that he was to be editor of a draughts column in *Le Progrès du Nord* (Jeudi)³.



M. Ardouin
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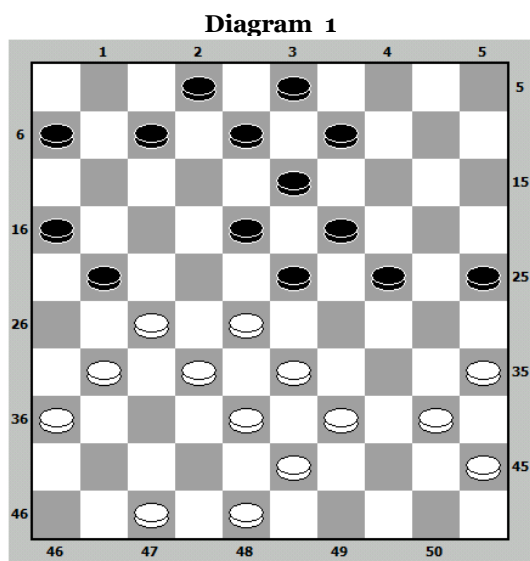
³ *Le Jeu de Dames*, 1925, Aout-Septembre, No. 56-57, p. 769

Composition: Ardouin to Degraève

Source: Holland - De Groene Amsterdammer

Draughts section: L. Broekkamp

Date of publication: 05-07-1908



Solution:

On 25 November 1907 in Paris, Ardouin (white) developed a trap in his game against Degraève (black). What followed was:

1. 39-34 24-30 2. 35x24 19x39 3. 33x44 21-26
4. 28x19 26x28 5. 38-32 28x37 6. 27-21 16x27
7. 47-42 13x24 8. 42x4

3 Argoeuvres, F.G. de

3.1 Brief biography

F. G. de Argoeuvres (sometimes also Argoeues) was a draughts player from Saint Omer. It is a commune and subprefecture of the Pas-de-Calais department 68km (42mi) west-northwest of Lille on the railway to Calais, and is located in the Artois province. The town is named after Saint Audomar who brought Christianity to the area.

Little is known about this draughts player, but he must have been a well-known player, because Balédent includes him in his books. Argoeuvres obtained a good place in the International Tournament of Amiens in 1886. He came eleventh out of 24 participants with 22.5 points. Since France was the only real draughts country at the time, the French regarded the champions of French tournaments also as world champions.

French tournaments

Year	Place	Winner	Match winner
1885	Amiens	Anatole Dussaut	
1886	Amiens	Anatole Dussaut	
1887	Amiens	Louis Barteling	
1891	Paris	Louis Barteling	
1894	Paris	Louis Barteling Anatole Dussaut Louis Raphaël	Without match
1895	Marseille	Eugène Leclercq	
1895	Paris	Isidore Weiss	
1899	Amiens	Isidore Weiss	
1900	Paris	Gaston Beudin Isidore Weiss	Isidore Weiss



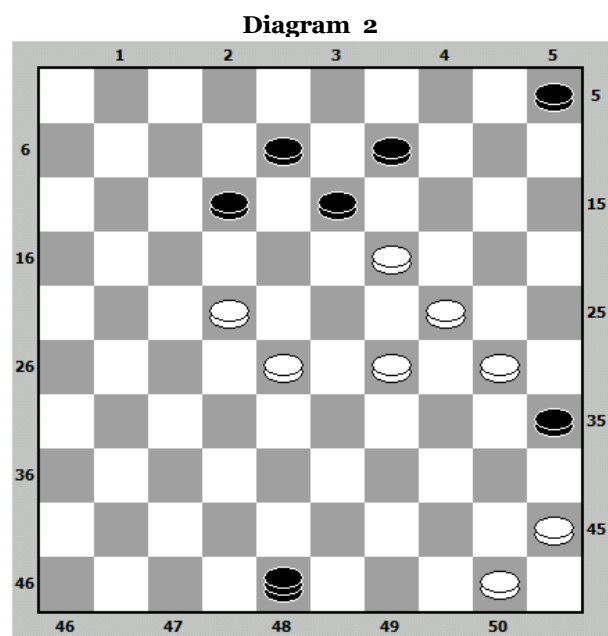
F. G. de Argoeuvres
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Composition: 4767 F. Argoeuvres

Source: Le Damier - George Balédent

Draughts book: Volume 3

Date of publication: 1886



Solution:

1. 29-23 48x25 2. 22-18 13x33 3. 24-20 25x14
4. 19x10 5x14 5. 23-18 12x23 6. 45-40 35x44
7. 50x10

4 Balédent, George

4.1 Brief biography

Georges Balédent (1856 - 1919) was a French draughts player, a participant in the great international draughts tournaments, and one of the main animators of draughts life in France at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

Georges Balédent was born in 1856. He led a group of draughts players in Amiens gathered around the local draughts club. Thanks to the efforts of this group the first international tournaments in the history of draughts were held in Amiens. In the 1885 tournament Balédent took the third place. In 1881-1886 he published a "Manual on the Theory of Draughts" in three volumes with an appendix, now often referred to as the "Encyclopedia of Draughts". Balédent's work contained everything that had been published on the game of draughts in the printed editions of the past years.

La Gazette du Jeu de Dames, the first magazine in history devoted entirely to the game of draughts, was published under Balédent's editorship between 1886 and 1899. Balédent was subsequently the editor of several other draughts magazines.

Balédent's results in the tournaments:

1882 Amiens - 4th place

1885 Amiens - 3rd place

1886 Amiens - 4th place

1887 Amiens - 6th place

1891 Paris - 8th place

1899 Amiens - 10th place

1900 Paris - 8th to 9th place

1909 Paris - 7th place



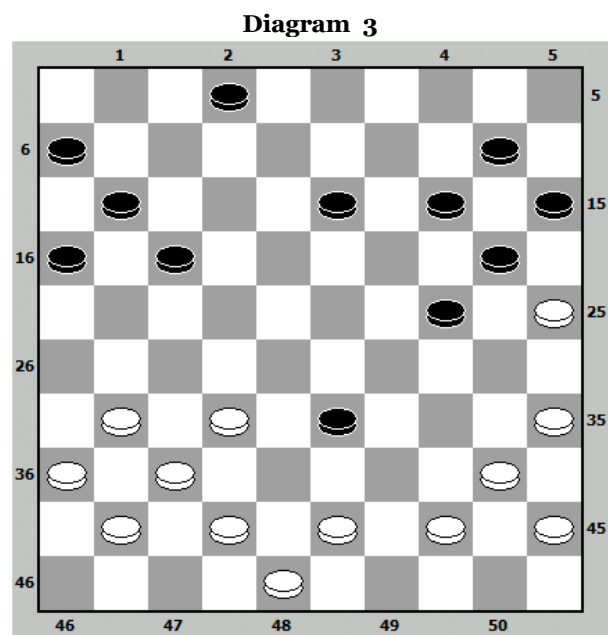
George Balédent

Composition: 4155 Balédent

Source: Le Damier - George Balédent

Draughts book: Volume 3

Date of publication: 1886



Solution:

1. 42-38 33x42 2. 35-30 24x35 3. 44-39 35x33
4. 32-28 33x22 5. 31-26 42x31 6. 36x9 14x3
7. 25x5

5 Barteling, Louis

5.1 Brief biography

Louis François Félix Barteling, born on 8 December 1856 in Boulogne-sur-Mer, and died on 17 July 1914 at the Hôpital Saint-Louis in the 10th arrondissement of Paris, was a French draughts player and member of the "Damier Parisien" from 1880 to 1910. He was the designer of the *Barteling's lozenge* based on the power of a convergence of pawns. He was also the first strong draughts player to face in 1910 the Senegalese player Woldoubby by chance and to detect his talent.

He was the best French player from 1887 to 1894; winner of the International Draughts Competition in 1887 and 1891 (a competition that brought together Dutch and French players at the time; ahead of Eugène Leclercq); French Draughts Champion in 1887; Vice-champion of the world (Unofficial; "International Competition" later recognised as Draughts Championship) in 1886 (in Amiens) (1st Anatole Dussaut). He was the third in the International Draughts Competition in 1894 and 1899. In 1903, Isidore Weiss was proclaimed the champion at a tournament held in Paris⁴. Only 3 players in the first division (Weiss, Leclercq, Barteling) faced each other in the Paris tournament of 1903 and all played 8 games in matches. The matches took place on Sunday 8, Thursday 12, and Sunday 15 March at the Taverne des Halles at 133 rue St. Denis in Paris⁵. Weiss gained 9 points (4 against Louis

⁴ http://damierlyonnais.free.fr/joueurs_autres_weiss.htm

⁵ Information and games of Weiss obtained with thanks from Richard Przewozniak

Barteling and 5 against Eugène Leclercq). On his turn Barteling scored 3 points against Eugène Clercq who scored 8 points and Barteling 7 points. Barteling wrote the *Traité théorique et pratique* between 1901 and 1902 that consisted of 2 volumes.



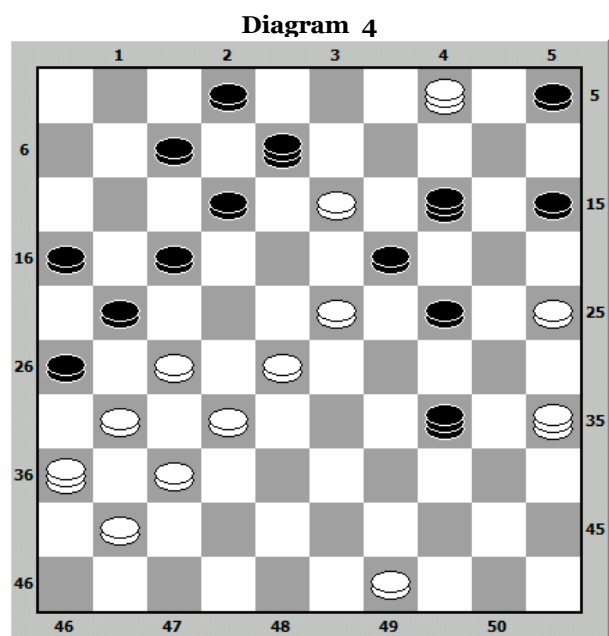
Louis Barteling
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Composition: 6258 Bartheling

Source: Le Damier - George Balédent

Draughts book: Volume 3

Date of publication: 1886



Solution:

15. 23-18 12x23 16. 28-22 17x28 17. 49-43 34x48
18. 27-22 28x17 19. 31-27 48x9 20. 4x20 15x24
21. 32-27 21x32 22. 41-37 32x41 23. 36x21 16x27
24. 35x36

6 Battefeld, Philippus Lodewijk

6.1 Brief biography

Philip Battefeld (19/11/1881 - 30/10/1942) was a strong Dutch draughts player and a very good friend of Jack de Haas's.

He was a national draughts master and participated in the draughts world championships in Paris in 1909 and in Rotterdam in 1912. He got bronze in the first Dutch Draughts Championship (1908) and was one of the first draughts theorists in the Netherlands. He also wrote handbooks on the game (with Jack de Haas).

He played many simultaneous matches and was a very good administrator. For example, he was the president of the Verenigde Amsterdamse Damclub (V.A.D.) in 1910 and the vice-president of the Dutch Draughts Federation (Nederlandsche Dambond) in 1911.

Apart from the many articles that Battefeld wrote about draughts he was a well regarded and respected person, the owner of a high number of cigar stores, and a renowned cartographer. In 1914-1918 hundreds of people flocked to see his war maps which he displayed in his shop window at the intersection of Weteringschans-Vijzelgracht. He also drew maps during the second world war, which were famous far beyond the city, and in many of his shop windows.



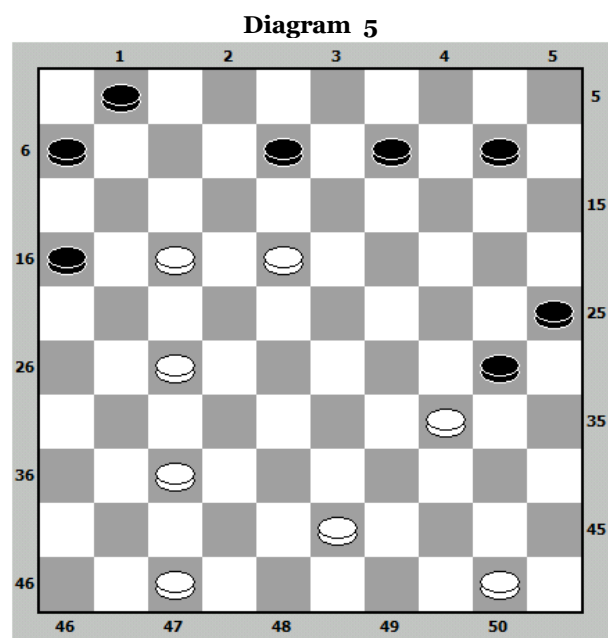
Philippus Lodewijk Battefeld
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Composition: Philip Battefeld

Source: Toernooibase dammen

Journal : Leidsch Dagblad

Date of publication: 29-12-1934



Solution:

1.17-11 30x48 2.18-12 48x7 3.11x15

7 Baudet, Hermanus Helenus

7.1 Brief biography

Hermanus Helenus Baudet (Sliedrecht 30/3/1847 – Schiermon-nikoog 9/3/1920) was a Dutch draughts player. His profession was a headmaster at Kinderdijk (Utrecht).

He won a draughts tournament in Alblasterdam with 20 participants on November 9, 1876⁶ and in March 1878 in Ridderkerk he took the 4th place⁷. We saw Baudet's participation again in the competition of the Draughts Club Tilburg on 28 February 1886. There were 3 groups. In this tournament Antonie Zomerdijk got the first prize, while Baudet got the 5th place in Zomerdijk's group out of 17 participants⁸. Baudet participated in two international draughts competitions which were held in 1885 and 1886 in Amiens, France. Klaas de Heer (1829-1904), the son of the famous Aris de Heer, and Antonie Zomerdijk (1836-1906) took part in the tournament of 1886 as well as E. J. B. van Vught and Jacq de Vos, both from Amsterdam. Klaas de Heer reached an honourable 3rd place out of the 24 participants with 37.5 points, two points less than the winner Dr. Anatole Dussaut.

⁶ Het Vaderland 11.11.1876

<https://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl/index.php/prijdsdammen-nieuw-toegevoegd-aangepast/toernooien-1870-t-m-1879/280-1876-11-09>
1/10/2021

⁷ <https://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl/index.php/prijdsdammen-nieuw-toegevoegd-aangepast/toernooien-1870-t-m-1879/286-1878-03-20>
1/10/2021

⁸ <https://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl/index.php/prijdsdammen-nieuw-toegevoegd-aangepast/toernooien-1880-t-m-1889/306-1886-02-28>
1/10/2021

Baudet reached the 17th place with 18 points. Van Vught also had 18 points and reached the 18th place. Jacq de Vos occupied the last place with only 5 points. Baudet also played a tournament in Rotterdam in 1893 and reached the 10th place. Baudet played his last international tournament in Paris in 1894 and reached the 14th place with 13 points out of the 15 participants.



Hermanus Helenus Baudet
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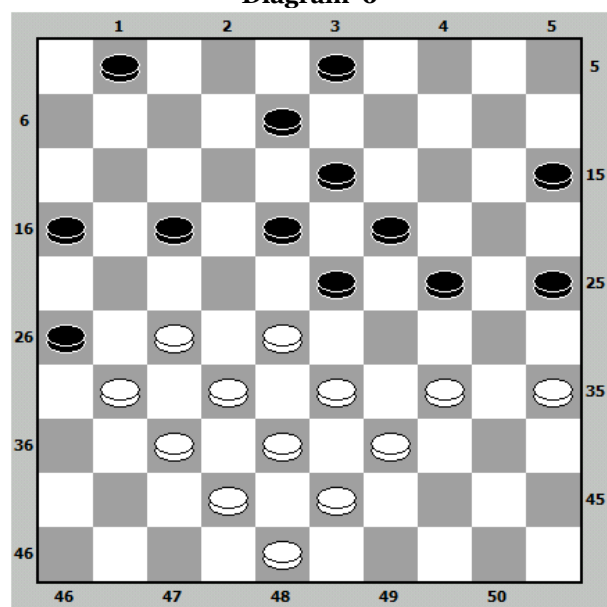
Composition: H. Baudet to L. Raphaël 1 - 1

Source: Le grand tournoi international de dames

Place : Paris

Date of publication: 00-08-1894

Diagram 6



Solution:

1. 34-29 23x34 2. 39x30 25x34 3. 27-21 16x36
4. 37-31 36x27 5. 32x14

8 Beauvais

8.1 Brief biography

Little is known about the draughts player Beauvais from Amiens. He took part in the international draughts tournament in Amiens in 1899 organized by the Draughts Circle of Amiens. Here are the names of the players who registered for it:

Barteling, Leclercq, Weiss, and Zimmermann from Paris; Dussaut from Aubervilliers; Fernand Beudin from Courbevoie; Gaston Beudin from Billancourt; Vardon from Caen; Degraeve and Ardouin from Lille; Duquenhem from Ville-Saint-Ouen; Duboille from Flixécourt; Andrieux from Béthune; E. Petré from Quivières; Le Goff from Lyon; Raphael from Marseille; G. Balédent, Steau, Moyencourt, Fossé, Beauvais, Dutoille, Robillard, Fertel, Boutillier, Duquenhem, Bourguignon, Duchaussoy, Robert, Tarlet, Monroy, Lefèvre from Amiens and its surroundings. Five Dutch masters: Vervloet, Blankenaar, Baudet, Leluin, B. Pack (Amsterdam) and a young Russian master were on the list too⁹.

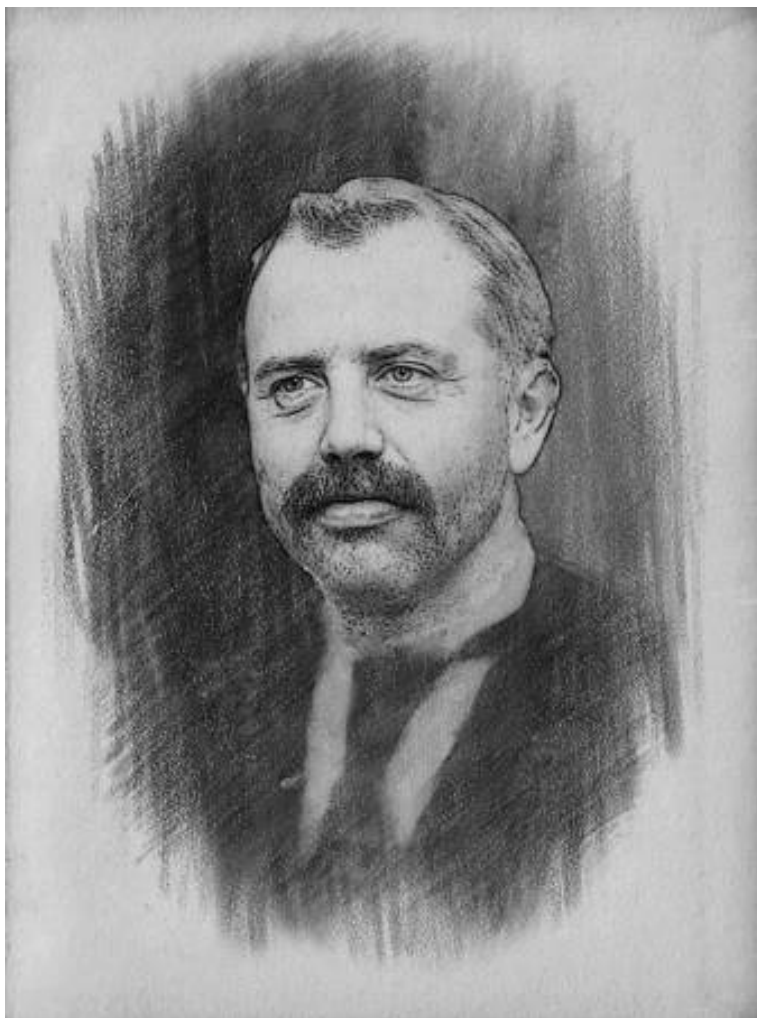
The tournament was played in different groups. One of the players (Ardouin), who had ended up in the first final group, could not continue the tournament, and therefore the tournament in the first final group was played with 11 participants. Isidore Weiss from Paris won this tournament.

Four players did not play for various reasons in the second final group, so the tournament was played with eight participants. The results for the second

⁹ Revue des deux mondes, Volume 154, 1899, p. 222

L'Univers illustré, Journal hebdomadaire, No. 2296, 25 March 1899, p. 190

group were: 12. Ardouin, 13. Beauvais, 14. Vardon, 15. Robert, 16/17 Fossé, Boutillier, 18. Bourguignon, 19. Andrieux, 20. Fertel (Fortel).



Beauvais

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9 Beets, Gerrit

9.1 Brief biography

Gerrit Beets (10/08/1887 - 23/12/1978) got his passion for draughts from his grandfather G. Ris, but he was given the push to become a draughts player by Rev. Britzel. This Baptist minister in Wormerveer had Gerrit as a catechist. And so 13-year-old Gerrit was drawn to draughts. He reaped his first success in draughts at the age of 16 and was one of the first members of the Wormerveer draughts club in 1904. In that year J. Bakker from Krommenie was considered the champion of the Zaanstreek, but it was Gerrit who managed to beat him. Thanks to draughts lessons from Jack de Haas and Philip Battefeld Gerrit's draughts skills continued to improve and at the age of 17 he ventured into playing simultaneous draughts against 28 opponents. He passed the test with flying colours, as he lost only two games, drew a few, and won the rest. The time had come when he received invitations from all over the country to play draughts. People from the Beemster would come and get him on a cart on Sunday and he would be brought home the next morning. He was also one of the founders of the draughts club in Den Helder. In 1913 Beets was the official champion of the Zaanstreek. Grandmaster Keller once called him "the lion of the Zaanstreek". For many years Gerrit Beets was considered the best draughts player in the Zaan region and one of the strongest in North Holland. The death of his wife a few months before the liberation in 1945 was a heavy blow to Beets, who then gave up playing draughts at the club and withdrew to his home. This would last several years. Then he returned

to take part in tournaments and competitions. He was an expert in the Stolp opening¹⁰.



Gerrit Beets
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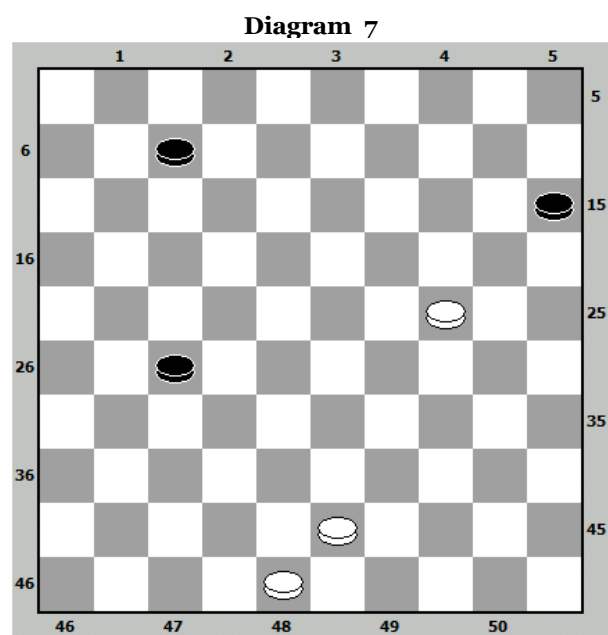
¹⁰ De Zaanlander, 15-10-1949 and Het Parool, 31-3-1979

Composition: Gerrit Beets

Source: Het Parool

Place : Wormer, 1913

Date of publication: 31-3-1979



Solution:

01.24-19 27-31 2.48-42 7-12 3.19-13 12-17
04. 13-9 31-36 5.42-37 17-21 6.37-31 36x27
07. 9-3 21-26 8. 3-14 26-31 9.14-41 15-20
10.41-28 20-24 11.43-39 24-29 12.28-19 31-36
13.19-14 27-31 14.14-32

10 Benima, Frederik

10.1 Brief biography

Frederik Benima (14/3/1476 - 1/5/1923) is present (the third person standing on the right) in a group photo¹¹ of the Constant draughts club. The photo was taken around 1909. He was a draughts player and a member of this club in Rotterdam. The unofficial Dutch Draughts Championship of 1904 had fifteen participants. The tournament was held in Rotterdam in November 1904. It was organized by the Constant draughts club from Rotterdam and the winner was Henri J. van den Broek with 25 points. Benima reached the seventh place with 16 points. In 1905 the then Rotterdam Champion F. Benima challenged Jack de Haas to a match of 5 games. The match started on 19 November 1905 and De Haas won three games and that match with 6:0 because the other two games were not played¹².

Three years later Benima also took part in the Dutch championship. The 1908 Dutch draughts championship had 11 participants. Jack de Haas took the first place with 18 points. The second place went to Herman Hoogland with 14 points. This was the first championship organized by the National Dutch Draughts Federation. Benima obtained the fifth place with 10 points. In 1910 he finished third with 7 points in the Master's Contest behind Anne van Wageningen and Jan Noome Mzn (both with 9 points). Benima took part in the Master Competition again in 1917 where he finished ninth with 9 points, while the winner Cornelis Joannes Lochtenberg received 19

¹¹ Het Damspel, October 1909, No.7, p. 102

¹² DE SCHAAP, Philip (1925) Dambeweging., p. 34

points. The same can be said about the Master Competition played in September and October 1918; here his result was also not very good in the preliminaries. Little is known about his draughts activities thereafter.



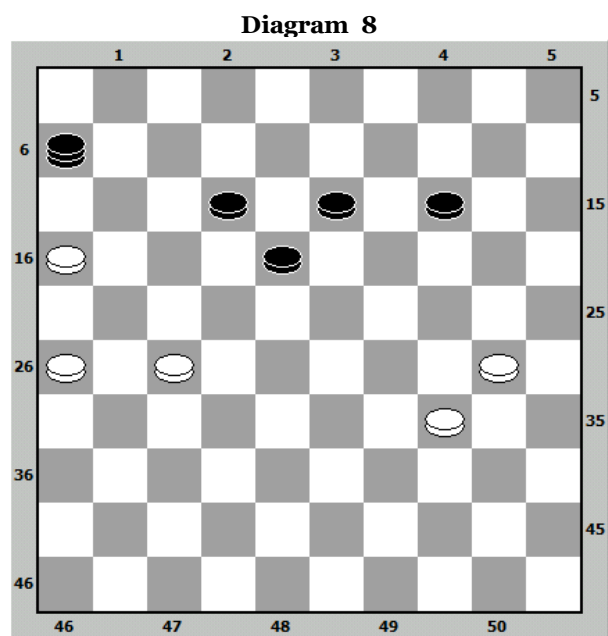
Frederik Benima
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Composition: Frederik Benima – Dirk Schipper

Source: Championnat des Pays-Bas

Draughts section: Toernooibase dammen

Date of publication: 26.12.1908



Solution:

58... 6-33? 59.30-24 33x15 60.34-29 15x21
61.26x10 18-22 62.10-5

11 Béral, B.

11.1 Brief biography

The French draughtsman B. Béral from Amiens took part in the International Draughts Tournament held in Amiens in 1882, where he was joint 6th out of 10 participants with 9 points. The winner was Henri Lesage with 13 points.

He took part in the International Draughts Tournament that took place in Amiens in 1885, where he came 15th out of 16 participants with 7 points. A year later, in 1886, he did much better in the International Tournament of Amiens with 19.5 points; he became fifteenth out of 24 players. Finally, in the 1887 French Championship he came 10th out of 14 players. He must have been an active draughtsman in those days, because George Balédent included a problem of his in volume two of his four books.

Results of the International Draughts Tournament 1887

No	Name	Place of residence	Points
01	Louis Barteling	Paris	22,5
02	Eugène Leclercq	Paris	20,5
03	Zimmermann	Paris	19,5
04	Henri Lesage	Lille	19,5
05	E. Jobert	Paris	19
06	George Balédent	Amiens	16,5
07	Ch. Moyencourt	Amiens	13,5
08	L. Mathis	Paris	10
09	Laloumet	Amiens	9,5
10	B. Béral	Amiens	8,5
11	Lambert	Amiens	7,5
12	O. Bourdier	Paris	7

13	Victor Desiré Nicod	Londres	5,5
14	Vasal	Lille	3



B. Béral

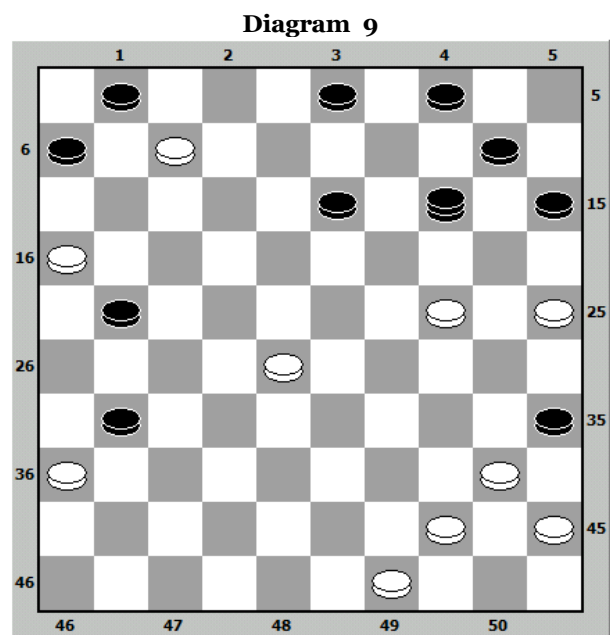
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: 4870 Béral

Source: Le Damier - George Balédent

Draughts book: Volume 3

Date of publication: 1886



Solution:

1. 36x27 21x23 2. 40-34 1x12 3. 34-29 23x34
4. 24-20 15x24 5. 44-40 35x44 6. 49x7

12 Bergier, Jaques

12.1 Brief biography

Jacques Bergier was born on 19 January 1860 in Arles. He lived in the enclosure of the Verrerie in Arles-Trinquetaille almost all his life.

For almost all of his his working life he had been employed by one of the great French railway companies of the time, the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée. Around 1895 he fell under the spell of draughts and developed into a composer who was at home in everything from more or less normal problems to very heterodox compositions. In 1926 he won the 2nd prize in the competition organised by Marcel Bonnard's magazine, and in 1930 he won the 1st prize in the Petit Niçois competition. He was also a brilliant player. His deep vision allowed him to take magnificent shots. Bergier was a great technician of this kind of composition of his time, so much so that he was nicknamed "The King of Fantasy"¹³.

Jacques Bergier published the first book entitled *Mes Loisirs 200 Problèmes* in 1921, prefaced by Marcel Bonnard. His second book was entitled *Le jeu de dames: 400 problèmes: fins de parties, coup en jouant et fantasies* and published in 1934. In 1925 he published a monthly magazine. He died in August 1941 at the age of 81 years.

Taking into account the many problems he composed and his contribution to the international draughts game of 100 squares, Jacques Bergier deserves a special place in the history of draughts.

¹³ Magazine De Problemist, Jaargang 74, nummer 6, December 2014



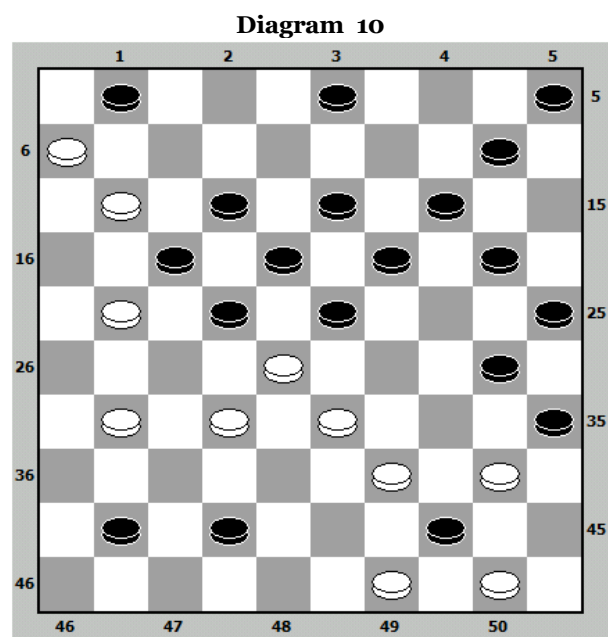
Jacques Bergier
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composition: Jacques Bergier

Source:

Magazine : Le Jeu de Dames (France)

Date of publication: 01-01-1901



Solution:

1.11-7 17x37 2.28x8 13x11 3.6x17 37x28
4.33x4 44x33 5.4-36 35x44 6.50x10 5x14
7.36x35

13 Beudin, Fernand

13.1 Brief biography

Fernand Beudin was the brother of Gaston Beudin (1860-1933) and a French draughts player, but not as strong as his brother. Fernand had signed up as well as his brother Gaston to participate in the draughts tournament in Paris that was to be held in August 1894. For some reason we do not see his name in this tournament and only his brother participated. We see that in the last years of the 19th century Fernand was very active as a correspondence draughts player.

He gained the seventh place with 28 points in the Great International Tournament in Paris held in 1895, behind his brother Gaston Beudin who gained 30 points. The winner Isidore Weiss scored 43 points. In the Amiens tournament in 1899 Fernand came eleventh with 12 points, again behind his brother Gaston who came ninth with 14 points. The winner was Isidore Weiss with 31 points.

The fact that Fernand was a player against whom you had to be very careful was proven by his stroke against Isidore Weiss, which follows hereafter. A stroke which not everyone sees. The famous Weiss still envisaged a draw from a lost position, which again proves his genius. Fernand Beudin's formidable shot against the strong Léonard Ottina in 1903 is also well known.



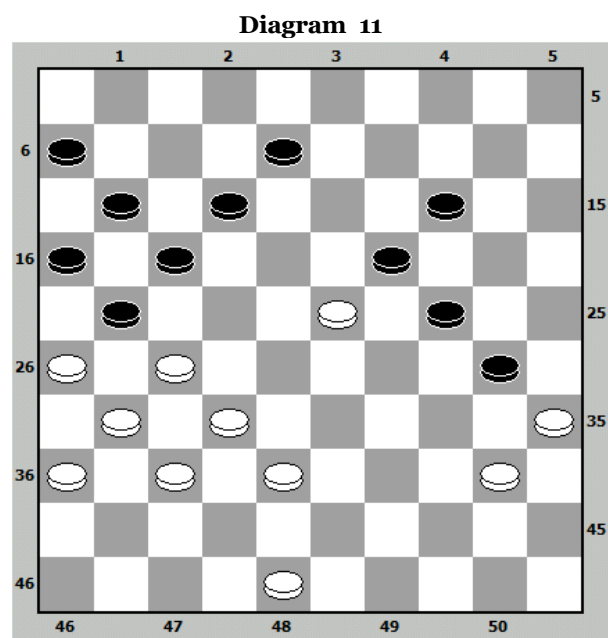
Fernand Beudin
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: F. Beudin to Isidore Weiss

Source: Toernooibase dammen

Magazine : Le Jeu de Dames (France)

Date of publication: 01-01-1901



Solution:

26.23-18 12x23 27.27-22 17x28 28.26x17
11x22 29.38-33 28x39 30.48-43 39x48
31.31-26 48x31 32.36x9

14 Beudin, Gaston

14.1 Brief biography

Gaston Beudin (1860-1933, Roquiver) was one of the strongest draughts players in France at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

From 1885 till 1900 Gaston Beudin participated in almost all major international tournaments organised in France, which were the unofficial world championships of their time. He was most successful at the 1900 Paris tournament, sharing the first and second place with Isidore Weiss, but losing the first place to Weiss in an extra match. He played a lot of draughts games by correspondence. He actively collaborated with specialised draughts press where he published his analyses. He was the editor of the *Gazette du dames* (1886) in Amiens. In 1900, on the occasion of the publication of the first volume of the *Encyclopedie de tous les jeux*, Beudin published his handbook *Jeu de dames*, which was reprinted several times in 1925 and 1951.

He participated in the main competitions of the time, such as the Amiens tournament in 1885 and 1899 and the Paris tournament in 1891, 1894, 1895, and 1900. He took part in the Lyon championship competition in 1907 and the Romans sur Isere's tournament in 1907 and 1908. We also find him at the Paris championship in 1910.

Beudin (Billancourt) was particularly famous as a composer of draughts positions and problems. He compiled up to 2500 problems and studies which were widely published both in France and abroad.

Gaston's brother Fernand was also an excellent draughts player.



Gaston Beudin

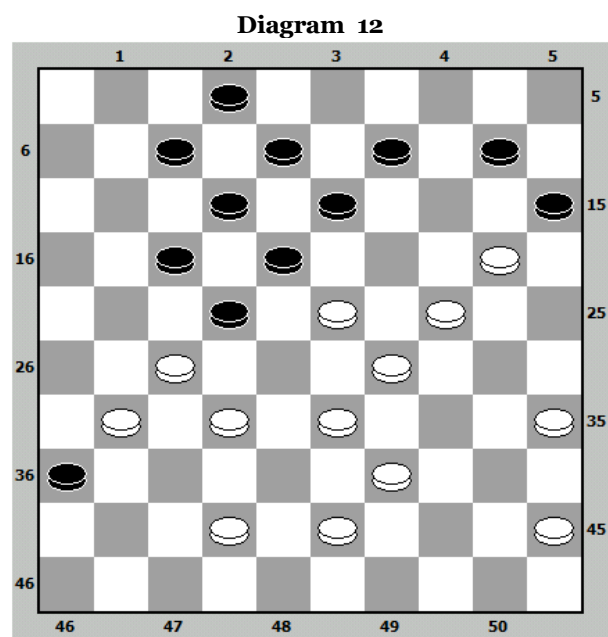
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: 4175 G. Beudin

Source: Le Damier - George Balédent

Draughts book: Volume 3

Date of publication: 1886



Solution:

1. 33-28 22x44 2. 24-19 15x33 3. 45-40 13x24
4. 40x49 18x29 5. 32-28 33x22 6. 27x18 12x23
7. 42-38 36x27 8. 38-33 29x38 9. 43x5

15 Beurden, J. van

15.1 Brief biography

Mr. J. van Beurden was not an outstanding draughts player, but his great strength was in organising. He played in the first ten of the Utrechtsch Damgenootschap on one of the last boards. He was an advocate of the study of draughts and promoted correspondence draughts¹⁴. In 1910 he was the first secretary of the Utrecht's Draughts Club of which C.H. Schröder was the chairman¹⁵. During the homage to Herman Hoogland in the Haagsch Koffiehuis in Utrecht the honorary member of "Utrecht" J. Van Beurden came to pay his respects.

Van Beurden was the ninth member of the board of the Dutch Draughts Federation (Nederlandse Dambond)¹⁶. He was not exactly a man who sat still. He had a keen interest in everything that had to do with draughts, including the draughts sections of foreign newspapers. In 1925 he sent a photograph to G.L. Gortmans in London of a draughts match played with live pieces on the stage of the theatre in Mantua on 5 April of that year. It was a match on 64 squares¹⁷. In another case J. van Beurden and the firm A. Kreymborg & Co. (Amsterdam) were in charge of the realization of wax figures of Isidore Weiss and Herman Hoogland for the world championship draughts in 1928. Both players were seated on a tableau that covered the entire window of one of the

¹⁴ Het Damspel, Juni 1910, No. 3, p. 44

¹⁵ Het Damspel, Mei 1910, No. 2, p. 27

¹⁶ Het Damspel, November 1915, No. 3, p. 115

¹⁷ Het Damspel, December 1925, No. 12, p. 232

largest fashion warehouses and the Kreymborg Firm on Leidschestraat in Amsterdam thus paid its respect to Isidore Weiss. Van Beurden was always active in draughtsmanship¹⁸.



J. van Beurden
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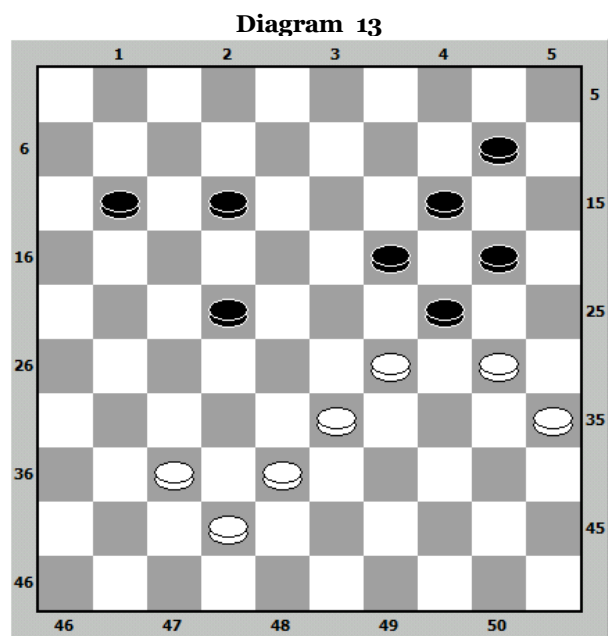
¹⁸ Het Damspel, September 1928, No. 9, p. 139

Composition: J. van Beurden to P. van der Staaij

Source: Utechtsch Damgenootschap

Magazine : Het Damspel, April 1914, No. 1, p. 12

Date of publication: 00-04-1914



Solution:

1. 33-28 24x33 2. 28x8 19-23 3. 38x18 20-24
4. 30x19 14x3

16 Bing, Gaston

16.1 Brief biography

Gaston Bing took part in the international tournament in Amiens in 1886. There he finished in the 12th place out of 24 players with 21.5 points. The winner was Dr. Anatole Dussaut with 39.5 points. Bing also took part in the Paris Championship in 1891 where he managed to claim the 12th out of 14 places with 18 points. The winner was Louis Barteling with 45 points. We see Bing again in the Great International Tournament in Paris in 1894, where he took the ninth out 15 places with 25 points. The winner was Louis Barteling with 39 points. One year later Bing was back in the Great International Tournament in Paris. There he reached the ninth out of 14 places with 21 points. The winner was Isidore Weiss with 43 points. After that Bing went quiet, but would still speak out about blowing in the draughts game. Gaston Bing said about that¹⁹:

"Blowing is a serious imperfection, and its practice will never allow the game of checkers to rise to the level of the scientific disciplines. I really do not understand what glory the masters derive from the victories thus obtained. Are there not petty calculations, little tricks, to persuade the less talented players? "

Blowing is the most considerable obstacle to the diffusion of our game. Blowing was abolished in Lyon after Bolzé's death in 1913 and in Paris in 1922 on the initiative of the obstinate Gaston Bing by 48 votes against 36.

¹⁹ FÉLIX, Juan (1917) Le Nouveau sphinx. Traité des jeux d'esprit et des écritures secrètes. 1^{er} volume. Traité du jeu de dames.



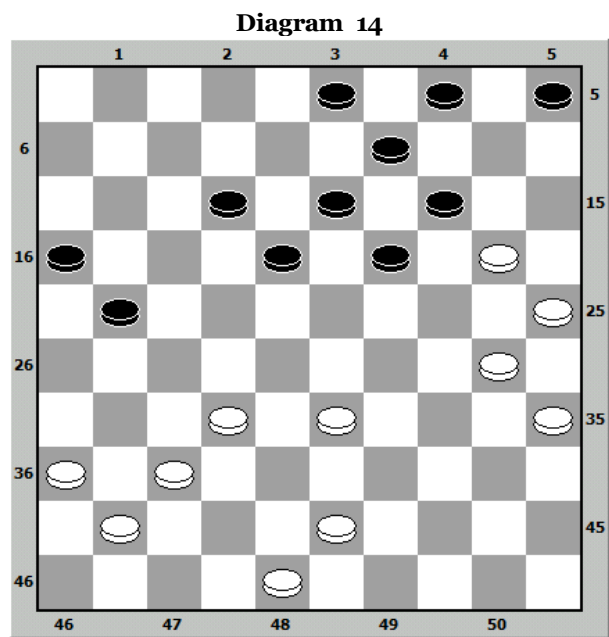
Gaston Bing
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: G. Bing to Isidore Weiss

Source: Tournoi international de Paris, 1894

Magazine:

Date of publication: 12.08.1894



Solution:

1. 30-24 19x30 2. 25x34 14x25 3. 34-30 25x34
4. 33-29 34x23 5. 32-27 21x32 6. 37x17

17 Bizot, Stanislas Honorat

17.1 Brief biography

Stanislas Bizot was born in Nice on 22 December 1879 and died in Paris on 2 June 1950. He started playing draughts in 1901 and soon got the nickname *le piéqueur* (trapper) because of his predilection to weave traps in his positions. In 1905 he won the important handicap tournament in Paris. In 1909 Bizot got the fourth place in an international tournament in Paris with a positive result against all three first prize winners of the tournament: Isidore Weiss, Alfred Molimard, and Jack de Haas. Bizot had shared the second place with Weiss in the 1910 Paris Championship, but had lost an extra game to him with a score of +1-2=1.

The first world war put Bizot out of the picture, but he returned in 1922 when he took the fourth place in the qualifying tournament for the French championship. In 1925 he became the third international world champion of draughts on 100 squares. In 1926 in Paris he lost a match for the world title against Marius Fabre with 8:12. Bizot came back by winning a strong tournament in 1927 with the following participants: Weiss, Fabre, Springer, and De Jongh. However, he reached only the seventh place at the World Championship in Amsterdam in 1928. In 1929 he won the first place in the Paris championship ahead of Fabre and Segal, beating Fabre in both games. In 1930 Bizot won the Paris championship, again ahead of Fabre. In the 1931 World Championship in Paris (actually the French Championship, as it was not recognised by the Dutch Federation and only French players participated),

Bizot came second, only one point behind Fabre. Bizot was an international grandmaster and until 1949 he belonged to the strongest players in the world.



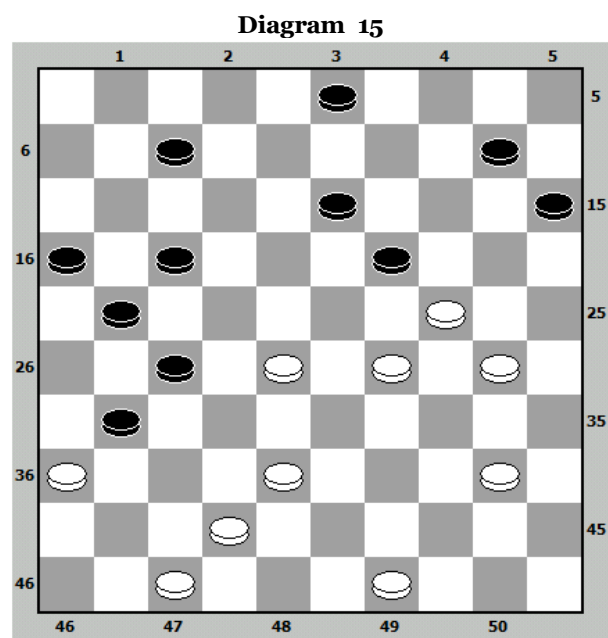
Stanislas Honorat Bizot
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Composition: Stanislas Bizot

Source: Tournooibase dammen

Magazine : La Revue Française du Jeu de Dams

Date of publication: 01-10-1932



Solution:

1. 29-23 10-14 2. 38-32 27x38 3. 36x27 21x32
4. 28x37 19x28 5. 42x2

18 Blankenaar, Cornelis

18.1 Brief biography

Cornelis Blankenaar (14/12/1876 Rotterdam - 24/03/1953 Soest), the son of the well-known poet and draughts player Joseph Blankenaar. Cornelis was an illustrator by profession and one of the founders of the Constant draughts club. As early as 1897 "Blankenaar's son", as he was known abroad, was already making a name for himself in the draughts world. Still only 16 or 17 years old, he produced difficult endgames for which the French "Jeu de Dames" column doubled or tripled the time required to solve them, and even then, it was a rarity when someone solved them. The Tribune Damiste wrote a piece about the young master entitled: "Un maître" in which he received the highest praise and was publicly awarded the title of "master". Without a doubt Blankenaar the son was the greatest endgame composer that ever existed. Nothing that has appeared in the field of endgames can even remotely be compared to what Blankenaar delivered. The young Blankenaar solved the most difficult problems without raising an eyebrow. Of course, this great connoisseur of endgames had to contend with almost insurmountable difficulties, but one by one he broke the constricting bonds of hard logic.

In the Rotterdam tournament he came 11th with 10.5 points, ahead of his father who came 15th with 9.5 points. The winner was E.J.B. van Vught with 16 points. Unfortunately, Blankenaar could not fully participate in draughts tournaments because of his

weak health, but although he was a strong player, he remained an interested spectator until his death.



Cornelis Blankenaar
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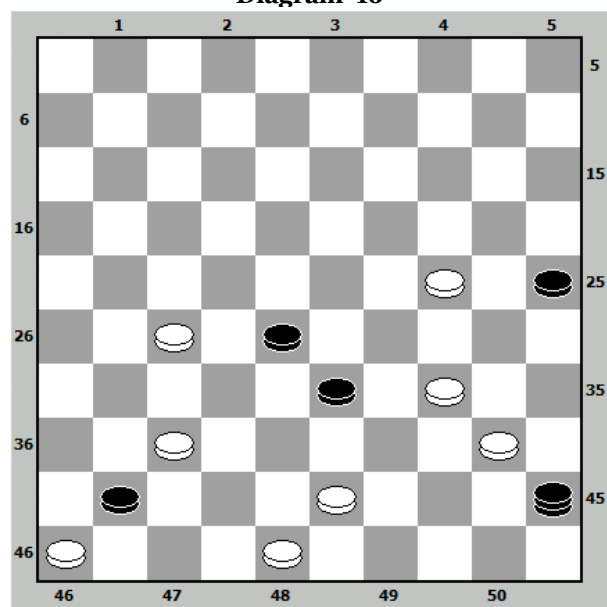
Composition: Cor Blankenaar

Source: Tournooibase dammen

Magazine : De Wereldkroniek

Date of publication: 09-06-1894

Diagram 16



Solution:

1. 27-22 28x17 2. 24-19 41x32 3. 34-30 45x14
4. 43-39 25x43 5. 48x37 14x41 6. 46x37 17-22
7. 37-32

19 Blankenaar, Josef

19.1 Brief biography

Jozef Blankenaar was born on 25 November 1834 in Zwijndrecht and died in Rotterdam on 5 January 1905. His death took away one of Holland's greatest composers of endgames. Jozef Blankenaar was one of the founders of the Constant draughts club in Rotterdam. Until the end of 1904 he was the club's diligent secretary and as such he had done a great deal. Especially as a poet he had done a lot for draughts in general and for the Constant in particular. Draughts was by no means a child's play for Jozef Blankenaar. How highly Jozef Blankenaar regarded the game of draughts was evident from prohibiting his son (later the great endgame composer Cornelis Blankenaar) to play draughts as a boy. His verdict was that "Draughts is not for children". Finally, the time came for his son to practice the game seriously. He made some compositions and asked for his father's judgement. That was devastating. The son tended to work with many men, but his father had the motto "Few men, but deep". He forced the young man to compose with few men. This principle gave Holland the greatest endgame composer²⁰. After all, it was he who as a problemist offered many beautiful compositions of mind and ingenuity decades ago! It was he who repeatedly sang the prize winners in beautiful verses! It was he who took the initiative to make the name of his deceased friend Stams immortal. Once again, it

²⁰ Het Vaderland, Zondag 5 December 1926

was he who spoke to every amateur as a friend of this noble game when the general rules of draughts were distributed! It was he who brought peace and harmony to places where it did not always exist! It will be good for all draughts players to be able to speak often about this brilliant person, and every time the draughts players will be reminded of his beautiful problems, verses, and other works that he left to the draughts world.



Cornelis Blankenaar
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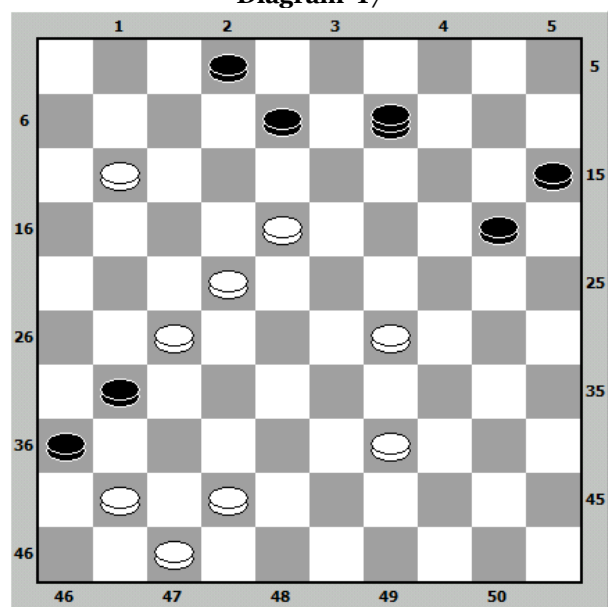
Composition: Josef Blankenaar

Source: Tournooibase dammen

Magazine : La Tribune des Damistes

Date of publication: 15-05-1900

Diagram 17



Solution:

1. 29-24 20x29 2. 11-7 2x11 3. 18-13 8x19
4. 42-37 31x42 5. 47x38 36x47 6. 39-34 47x17
7. 34x3

20 Blijdenstein, Benjamin Willem

20.1 Brief biography

Benjamin Willem Blijdenstein (1770-1857) was the son of Jan Bernard Blijdenstein and Geertruida Schimmelpenninck. Benjamin Willem was known as one of the most skilful practitioners of draughts and chess in the Netherlands. He was an editor of a draughts magazine and invented the game known as *Wolf and Sheep*²¹.

The Blijdenstein family from Twente was active in the production of cotton, but as it was a large family, Benjamin Willem Sr. was soon told that there was no place for him in the family business. Benjamin Willem Blijdenstein Sr. settled in a notary's office as a lawyer. The notary played the role of banker in those days and Blijdenstein Sr. was to become a skilled and capable banker.

Benjamin Willem was a draughts author and draughtsman. He was the author of a draughts work²² with 60 neat positions, which made him famous. At the time the combinations of Ephraim van Embden and Benjamin Willem Blijdenstein Sr. competed with those of the French draughts players Manoury, Blonde, and Commard. The ideas were still crude, the time of finesses had not yet arrived; Blijdenstein was apparently destined to be the pioneer in this field in the Netherlands.

²¹ ELDERINK, C. (1926) Het geslacht Blijdenstein, p. 313.

²² BLIJDENSTEIN, Benjamin Willem (1851) Handleiding tot de kennis en oefening van het damspel. Amsterdam, Gebroeders Diedrichs.



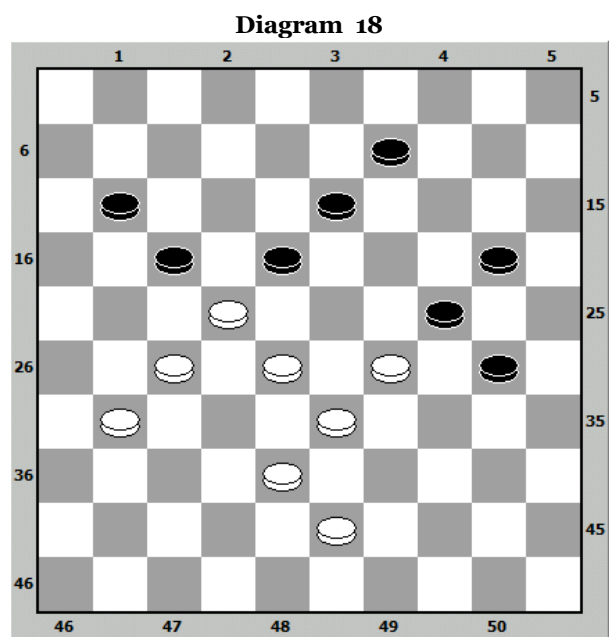
Blijdenstein
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: 4409 Blydenstein

Source: Le Damier - George Balédent

Draughts book: Volume 3

Date of publication: 1886



Solution:

5.29-23 18x29 6.28-23 17x48 7.23x3 48x26
8.27-21 26x17 9.3x21

21 Blonde

21.1 Brief biography

The Parisian draughts player Blonde (c. 1740–1819) is regarded as the strongest draughtsman of the 18th century. Blonde and Manoury, whose notation we still use today, were the first researchers of Polish draughts. These two names are therefore familiar to most experts on endgames. Blonde was also known by the nickname “le marchand de cure-dents” (the toothpick dealer)²³. Blonde must have been a pupil of Manoury, but soon became his equal. We owe their portraits to the fascinating research of International Grandmaster Sergei Yushkevitch²⁴. Blonde and Manoury played many matches in public for certain stakes. The results of these matches, however, have not been preserved²⁵. Simon Dautreville informed us that Manoury and Blonde used to sit at a small marble table in the Café Manoury to play draughts.

In the field of endgames, Blonde proved to be considerably more prolific than Manoury. He was a genius in discovering ideas and motifs, and in finding the proper ways to elaborate on them. His discoveries are, even today, just as captivating as if they were not already 217 years old. In 1798, he published a small work containing endgames and problems²⁶. By far the

²³ **MANOURY** (1850). *Jeu de dames à la polonaise*. Imp. De Simon Dautreville, à Paris, p. 6

²⁴ <http://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl/index.php/cafe-manoury> 4-6-2022

²⁵ Nijmeegsch dagblad, 21-5-1960

²⁶ **BLONDE** (1798). *Coups brillans et fins de parties, extraits d'un manuscrit intitulé: Analyse du jeu de dames à la polonaise*. Paris, Café Manoury.

greater part of his compositions, however, disappeared upon his death. Despite much searching, it has never been possible to discover the initials of his name²⁷.



Blonde
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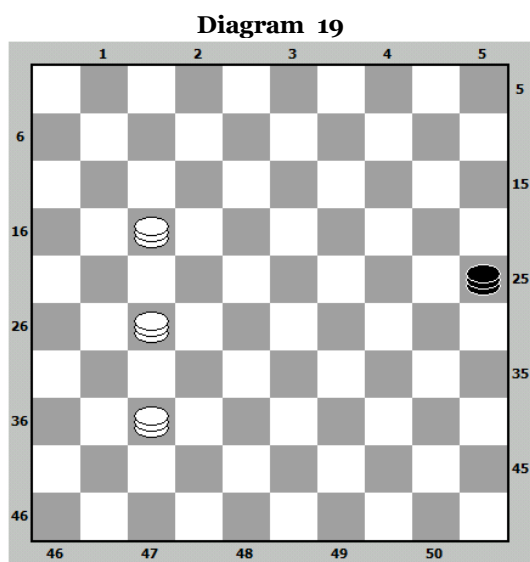
²⁷ Leidsch Dagblad, 10-4-1965, p. 12

Composition: Blonde

Source: Het Nieuws van den dag, 11-9-1909

Draughts book:

Date of publication:



Solution:

1. 17-26 25-3 2. 37-28 3-20 3. 27-9 20x3
4. 28-17 3x21 5. 26x3

22 Bolzé, Felix Jules

22.1 Brief biography

Félix-Jules Bolzé was born on 19 November 1847 in Poitiers (Vienne) and was a career military officer. Bolzé published the year of the foundation of the Damier Lyonnais "Trois Dames contre Une", a methodological approach to this endgame. Beyond the Gallic city Bolzé was interested in the French draughts world. Not only did he find the Fédération des Damistes Française on 1 January 1909, which originally united the draughts players of Beaujolais, Grenoble, Lyon, Nice, the North, Phocaean, Roman, Peage, Venaissin, and Viennese as well as groups from Caen, Nîmes, Toulouse, Valence, and Villebois (Ain), but in October 1909 he also created the first monthly federal review "Le Damier Universel" of which he was the editor-in-chief until his death on 13 May 1913 in Villeurbanne (Rhône). Bolzé was an enthusiast for regulation and intended to officialise the structures, regulations, and rules of the game by this means. For the latter the magazine will serve as support of the fundamental change which is at the base of today's French game: the abolition of blowing²⁸.

After his death in May 1913 the reorganisation of the federation was entrusted to Félix Delescluse, an industrialist from the north of France²⁹. The headquarters of the federation was transferred to Paris. The mandate of the new president, although

²⁸ http://damierlyonnais.free.fr/joueurs_bolze.htm#probl 20-10-2021

²⁹ <http://www.ffjd.fr/Web/index.php?page=histoirefederation> 19-10-2021

announced as temporary, was not completed until 1921.

Thanks to the tireless work of Stéphane Faucher and Richard Przewozniak we know more about the activities of Félix Jules Bolzé in the field of draughts.



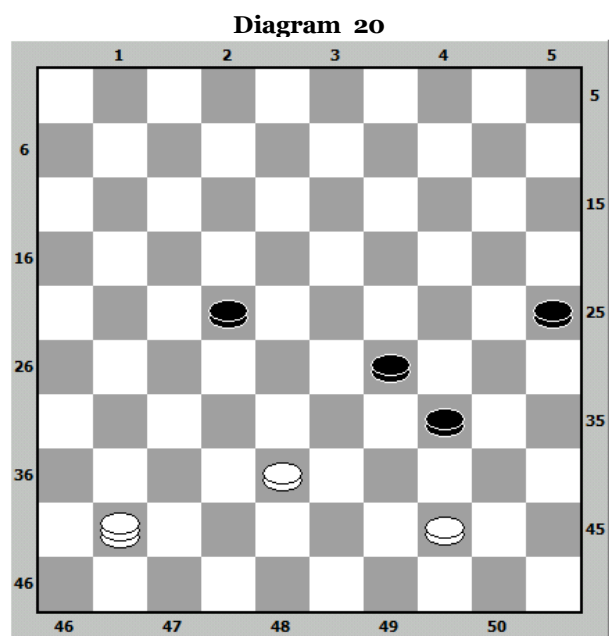
Felix Jules Bolzé
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Composition: Félix Jules Bolzé

Source: Tournooibase dammen

Magazine : Le Jeu de Dames (France)

Date of publication: 01-10-1901



Solution:

1. 41-36 25-30 2. 36x35 34-40 3. 35-2 40x49
4. 2-16 49x32 5. 16x15

23 Bonnard, Marcel

23.1 Brief biography

Marcel Bonnard was a French draughts player born on 27 March 1886 in Saint-Pierre-de-Bœuf (Loire department). He died on 6 October 1958 in Lyon (department of the Metropolis of Lyon) and was buried in his native village. He was the editor of the leading draughts magazine *Le Jeu de Dames* and for many years the soul of the French draughts movement. He published many interesting articles. Bonnard achieved the following results during his lifetime in the draughts arena:

- 5th place in the World Championship in 1912 (in Rotterdam)
- Masters Tournament in 1928 (in Marseille, ex-aequo)
- 4th place in the World Championship in 1928 (in Amsterdam)
- French Champion in 1948 (Lyon)
- French Champion in 1951 (Bordeaux)
- 5th place in the world championship in 1952 (in the Netherlands)
- French vice-champion in 1952 and 1954

He played a system known today as the "Bonnard game", developed during the 1900s and characterised by the closing 35-30 when the advanced pawn is attacked, or reciprocally (16-21) for Black. The resulting mutual chaining includes at least white pawns 24, 29, 30, and 34, and black pawns 13, 15, 19, 20, and 25. This type of game is rich in combinatorial possibilities. His name is also associated with a type of Mazette stroke starting from pawn 25, which he executed at the 1928 Masters Tournament - the

"Bonnard stroke". Marcel Bonnard was the editor of *Le Damier Universel* from 1909 to 1913, then of *Le Jeu de Dames* from 1920 to 1931. From 1948 to 1955 he published about six hundred problems in *La Voix du Peuple*. He gave his name to the *Marcel Bonnard Tournament*, organised in Lyon³⁰.



Marcel Bonnard

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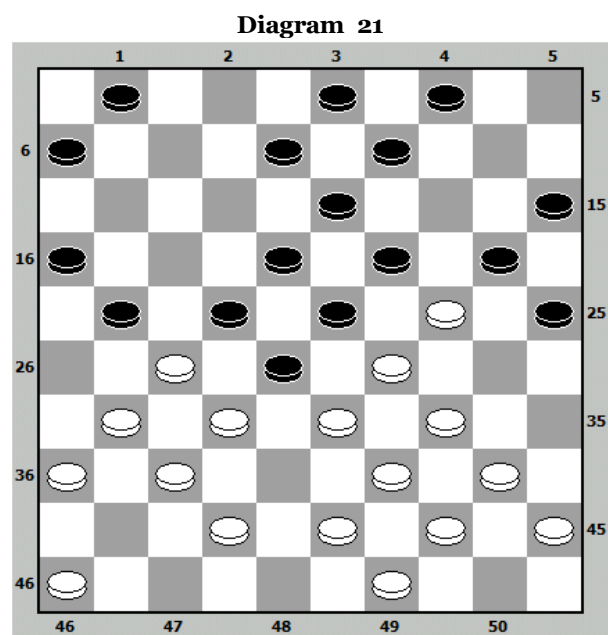
³⁰ https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcel_Bonnard 19-10-2021

Composition: Marcel Bonnard to Louis Raphaël

Source: Tournooibase dammen

Journal : Het Nieuws van de Dag

Date of publication: 01-01-1912



Solution:

5. 43-38 19x30 6. 31-26 22x31 7. 33x22 18x27
8. 29x18 13x22 9. 26x28

24 Bonne, Gaston

24.1 Brief Bibliography

The first time we observe Bonne's presence is in a photo from the tournament players and other draughts players during the world championship of 1909 in Paris. In that photo we observe Bonne standing behind Lieubray. Bonne was above all a problemist who published his compositions in various newspapers and magazines in France³¹ and Holland between 1890 and 1924. We see his problems in L'Écho de Paris in 1890. However, Bonne was also involved with endgames, because he published a nice endgame under the name of G. Bonne à Passy in the newspaper Le Radical on 25 February 1924.

It becomes clear from the newspaper L'Echo de Paris that he was also a draughts player, because he obtained the third prize in a handicap tournament held in Paris in 1916. At the same time the reader is informed that Bonne was a reputed problemist³². This information let us know that Bonne must have composed many problems, many more than can be found, because a problemist can acquire the "reputed" designation only when he has composed many problems.

We learn later that he was a member of Damier Lyonnais³³ and that he was engaged in solving draughts problems.

³¹ Gil Blas, 3 February 1895, p. 4

³² L'Echo de Paris, 12 June 1916

³³ For example : Lyon républicain, 17 avril 1934, p. 7 ; Lyon républicain, 1 mai 1934 et Lyon républicain, 3 septembre 1935, p. 6 ; Le Petit Journal, 30 août 1931



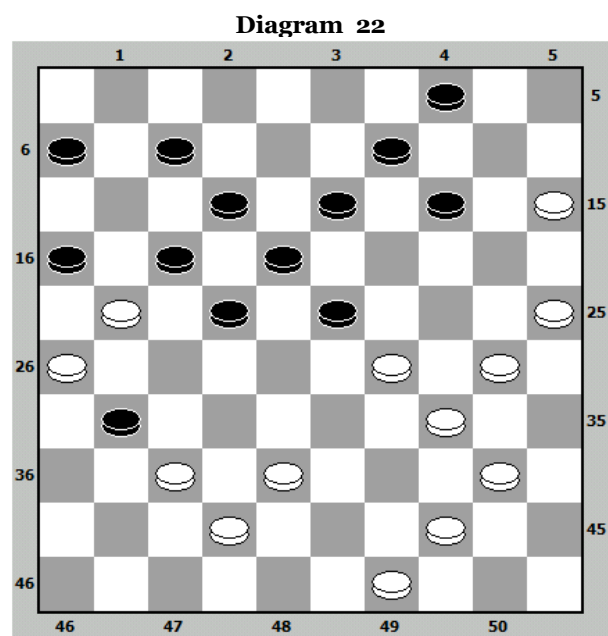
Gaston Bonne
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Composition: Gaston Bonne

Source: Problem No. 152

Journal : Gil Blas

Date of publication: 03-02-1895



Solution:

1. 30-24 16x27 2. 38-32 27x47 3. 49-43 31x42
4. 26-21 17x26 5. 34-30 23x45 6. 43-38 42x33
7. 44-40 45x34 8. 30x10 47x20 9. 25x3

25 Bonet, F.

25.1 Brief biography

We observe Bonet's presence in a photo of the tournament players and other draughts players during the world championship of 1909 in Paris. In that photo we observe Bonet standing on the right of Serf.

Although others wrote *Bonnet*, there are reasons to believe that the player in this photo was Bonet of Damier Parisien and not Bonnet. The main reason is that most of the draughts spectators were in fact mostly draughts players from Damier Parisien and other spectators were leading officials in other draughts clubs. Bonet was a leading figure in the draughts world, because the election of the members of the committee of Damier Parisien for 1902 was for Messrs. Leclercq, President; Chardonnet, Vice President-Treasurer; and Bonet, Secretary³⁴.

Bonet participated in the Handicap Tournament of Damier Parisien which started on 17 November and finished on 22 December 1902. He gained 30 points with Du Longbois³⁵.

³⁴ Le Jeu de dames, 1-1-1902, No. 1, p. 11

³⁵ Le Jeu de dames, 1-1-1902, No. 1, p. 11



Bonnet

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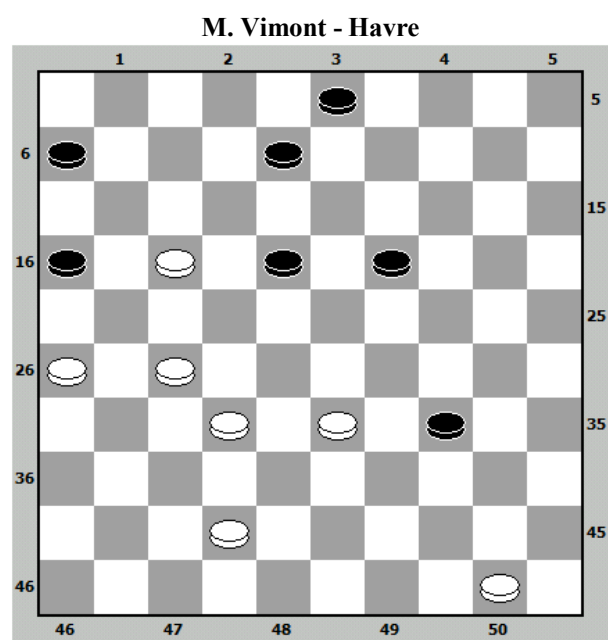
Composition: F. Bonnet – M. Vimont

Source: Jeu de Dames

Journal : Onze courant

Date of publication: 02-06-1928

Diagram 23



Solution:

1.50-44 34-39 2.32-28 39x50 3.27-21 16x27
4.28-22 50x28 5.22x2 28x11 6.2x5

26 Bouillon, Fernand

26.1 Brief biography

Fernand Bouillon from Marseille was an active promotor of the draughts game for many years. He did so by means of writing books, publishing in the journal *Le Bavard*, organizing competitions and other activities. He helped Isidore Weiss to write a book about draughts. In this book we will find Weiss's games, problems, and endgames³⁶.

The editorial of the draughts section in the *Journal Le Bavard* under the auspice of Mr. F. Bouillon from Marseille and René Ortigé (Tonny Carente Chr. Inf. France) organized a competition for problemists in May 1905³⁷. Bouillon was also involved in the composition of draughts problems, but his production was poor compared to other problemists. He was the teacher of the famous Etienne Boissinot³⁸.

Bouillon was one of the organizers of the master tournament in Marseille in 1924. Already in 1928 Bouillon in Marseille and W. Franke in Antwerp tried to establish an international draughts federation³⁹. Unfortunately, Bouillon, like Broekkamp in Holland, had no support in Marseille⁴⁰. However, the fact remains that for many years he was one of the few pillars of support for the revival of draughts life.

³⁶ *Tactique et stratégie du jeu de dames*, par Isidore Weiss. Préface de F. Bouillon. Edited in Marseille by: *Le Journal "Le Bavard"*, 1906, 105 pages

³⁷ *De Groene Amsterdammer*, 28 May 1905, p. 10

³⁸ Hadé Esser in *Het Damspel*, Januari 1922, No. 1, pp. 18-19

³⁹ *Het Damspel*, Januari 1928, No. 1, p. 8

⁴⁰ *Het Damspel*, September 1929, No. 9, pp. 143-144



Fernand Bouillon
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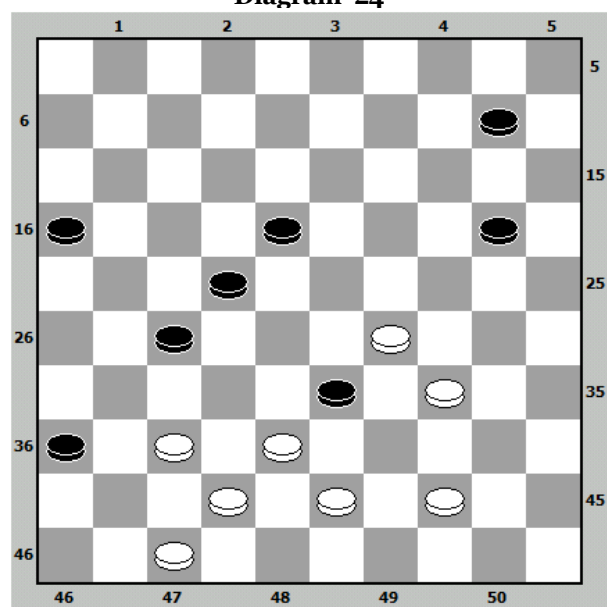
Composition: 1285 Problem of Fernand Bouillon

Source: Mr. W. Hoekstra

Magazine: Het Damspel

Date of publication: 1921, August, p. 100

Diagram 24



Solution:

1. 38-32 27x40 2. 29x38 40x29 3. 37-31 36x27
4. 38-32 27x38 5. 42x4

27 Bourdier, O.

27.1 Brief biography

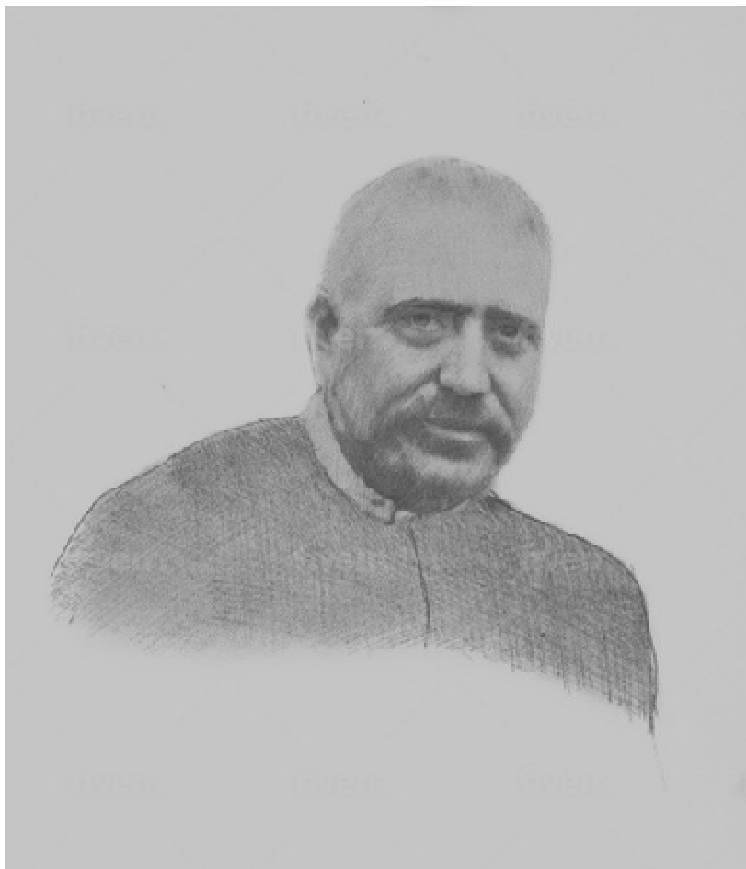
Not much is known about Bourdier, a draughts player from Paris. Nevertheless, he was an important player because his name appears 28 times in the great work of Balédent⁴¹. There we see that Bourdier often found side solutions in problems and that he often thought that a certain piece was not needed at all in certain problems. Bourdier was also active at a draughts magazine because between May 1886 and January 1888 Bourdier with George Balédent and Gaston Beudin published the draughts magazine *La Gazette du Jeu de Dames*.

Bourdier took part in an international draughts tournament held in Amiens in 1885, where he finished 12th out of 16 participants with 11 points. The winner of that tournament was Dr. Anatole Dussaut with 25 points. Bourdier also took part in an international tournament held in Amiens in 1885. There he reached the sixteenth place with 18.5 points. The winner was Dr. Anatole Dussaut with 39.5 points. Bourdier participated in the Championship of France held in Amiens in 1887 and reached the twelfth place with 14 points. The winner of this tournament was Louis Barteling with 45 points. Bourdier had also applied for the international draughts tournament⁴² held in Paris in 1891. His results were probably of little significance, because he does not appear on the list of the first 14 players. Louis Barteling won the tournament with 45 points.

⁴¹ BALÉDENT, George (1886). *Le Damier, Solutions*, Volume 4.

⁴² Le Goulois, Paris, 16 July 1891, p. 1

After that Bourdier's activities in draughts became quiet.



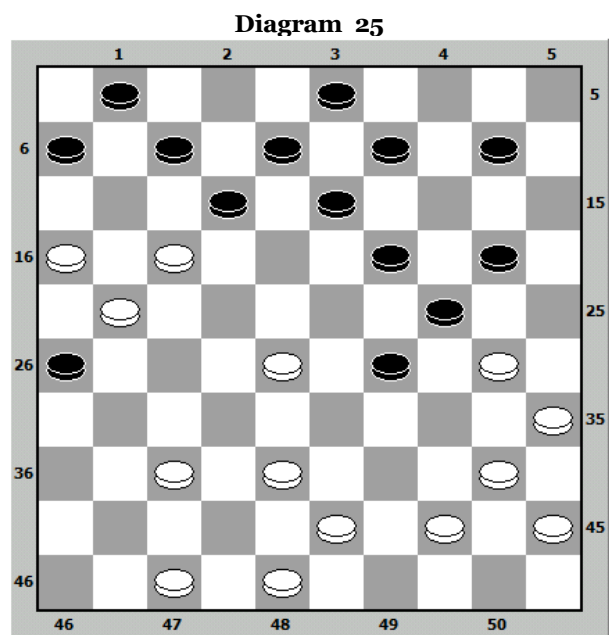
O. Bourdier
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: 195 Blonde

Source: Balédent, George

Draughts book: Le Damier, Volume I^{er}, p. 176

Date of publication: 1881



Solution:

1. 40-34 29x49 2. 28-23 19x28 3. 30x19 13x24
4. 37-31 26x37 5. 38-33 49x29 6. 35-30 24x35
7. 16-11 7x27 8. 47-42 12x21 9. 42x2

Additional solution by Bourdier⁴³:

1. 17-11 6x17 2. 28-22 17x28 3. 44-39 26x17
4. 39-33 28x39 5. 43x5

⁴³ BALÉDENT, George (1886). Le Damier, Volume 3, pp. 640

28 Bourguignon

28.1 Brief biography

Little is known about the draughts player Bourguignon from Amiens. He took part in the international draughts tournament in Amiens in 1899 organized by the Draughts Circle of Amiens. Here are the names of the players who registered for it:

Barteling, Leclercq, Weiss, and Zimmermann from Paris; Dussaut from Aubervilliers; Fernand Beudin from Courbevoie; Gaston Beudin from Billancourt; Vardon from Caen; Degraeve and Ardouin from Lille; Duquenhem from Ville-Saint-Ouen; Duboille from Flixécourt; Andrieux from Béthune; E. Petré from Quivières; Le Goff from Lyon; Raphael from Marseille; G. Balédent, Steau, Moyencourt, Fossé, Beauvais, Dutoille, Robillard, Fertel, Boutillier, Duquenhem, Bourguignon, Duchaussoy, Robert, Tarlet, Monroy, Lefèvre from Amiens and its surroundings. Five Dutch masters: Vervloet, Blankenaar, Baudet, Leluin, B. Pack (Amsterdam) and a young Russian master were on the list too⁴⁴.

The tournament was played in different groups. One of the players (Ardouin), who had ended up in the first final group, could not continue the tournament, and therefore the tournament in the first final group was played with 11 participants. Isidore Weiss from Paris won this tournament. Four players did not play for various reasons in the second final group, so the tournament was played with eight participants. The results for the second group were: 12. Ardouin, 13. Beauvais, 14. Vardon, 15. Robert, 16/17 Fossé, Boutillier, 18. Bourguignon, 19. Andrieux, 20. Fertel

⁴⁴ Revue des deux mondes, Volume 154, 1899, p. 222

L'Univers illustré, Journal hebdomadaire, No. 2296, 25 March 1899, p. 190

(Fortel). Unfortunately, we do not have any draughts composition of this player. Bourguignon may have been a draughts promoter, because we see his name as a person in charge of the course *Prix des Dames* in Amiens⁴⁵.



Bourguignon

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⁴⁵ L'intransigeant, 5 July 1903, p. 4

29 Bourquin, Jules

29.1 Brief biography

Jules Bourquin (15/04/1850 - 31/08/1912) lived in Le Locle, Neuchâtel, Suisse. Bourquin could afford to correspond with French and Dutch draughts friends. In 1978 Hein Wilsens made unsuccessful attempts to trace Bourquin's antecedents. There was little or nothing known about him. Wilsens travelled to Le Locle, searched the population register and other sources, but all in vain. In Dammagazine No. 44 (November/December 1978) his cautious conclusion was: the name Jules Bourquin could be a pseudonym⁴⁶. Some twenty years later K.W. Kruijswijk and Arie van der Stoep also investigated the matter. They were more successful - their book *Jules Bourquin, a draughts biography* was published in 1997⁴⁷.

Bourquin had the interesting habit of developing many of his creations from the initial position of the game, namely from the 20 x 20 positions. His positions, or rather problems, could therefore all occur in a game. One of his famous positions follows hereafter. He became no less famous for his position of the Great Wall of China⁴⁸.

Apparently, he also very much liked flowers, because he wrote a work about orchids⁴⁹ that was transcribed and published by Bernard Roulin in 2006.

⁴⁶ DE ROOY, Leen

<http://damproblematiek.pldb.nl/Bourquin.htm> 17-10-2021

⁴⁷ KRUIJSWIJK, Karel Wendel & STOEP, Arie van der (1997). *Jules Bourquin: een dambiografie*, met A. Van der Stoep.

⁴⁸ Leidsch Dagblad, 14 december 1951, p. 7

⁴⁹ BOURQUIN, Jules (1900). *Les orchidées de la flore neuchâtelois*



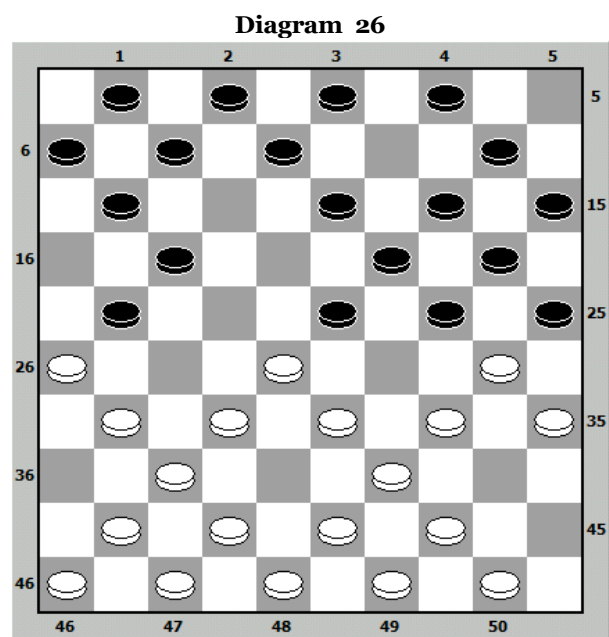
Jules Bourquin
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Composition: Jules Bourquin (Coup de Bourquin)

Source: La tribune du Jeu de Dames

Magazine : Jeu de Dames, pp. 202-203

Date of publication: 15-11-1900



Solution:

1. 28-22 17x28 2. 26x17 11x22 3. 33-29 24x33
4. 30-24 20x40 5. 35-30 25x34 6. 44x35 33x44
7. 49x20 15x24 8. 32x5

30 Boutillier

30.1 Brief biography

Little is known about the draughtplayer Boutillier from Amiens. He took part in the international draughts tournament in Amiens in 1899 organized by the Draughts Circle of Amiens⁵⁰.

The tournament was played in different groups. One of the players (Ardouin), who had ended up in the first final group, could not continue the tournament, and therefore the tournament in the first final group was played with 11 participants. Isidore Weiss from Paris won this tournament.

Four players did not play for various reasons in the second final group, so the tournament was played with eight participants. The results for the second group were: 12. Ardouin, 13. Beauvais, 14. Vardon, 15. Robert, 16/17 Fossé, Boutillier, 18. Bourguignon, 19. Andrieux, 20. Fertel (Fortel).

In 1899 Boutillier was already of advanced age, but if we are to believe Balédent⁵¹, there was already a Boutillier (his father?) who found himself among other important draughts players in the Manoury café. The owner of the café, Pierre Manoury (1728-1814)⁵², was the best draughts player in France at the time. His main opponent in those years was the physicist Blonde (1741-1819).

⁵⁰ Revue des deux mondes, Volume 154, 1899, p. 222

L'Univers illustré, Journal hebdomadaire, No. 2296, 25 March 1899, p. 190

⁵¹ **BALÉDENT, George** (1881). Le Damier, Volume 1^{er}, pp. 16-17.

⁵² https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Manoury 25-5-2022



Boutillier
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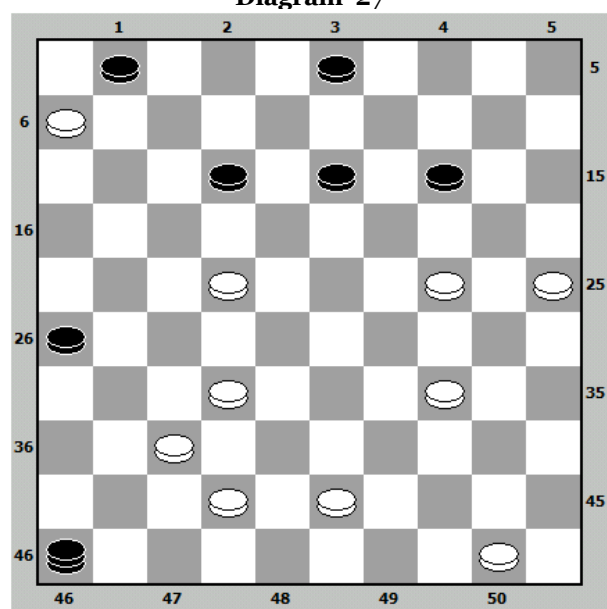
Composition: Boutillier

**Livre: Manoury, Jeu de dames a la polonaise,
p. 274**

Draughts section:

Date of publication: 1850

Diagram 27



Solution:

1. 25-20 14x25 2. 24-20 25x14 3. 37-31 26x30
4. 22-17 46x11 5. 6x10

31 Broek, Henri J. van den

31.1 Brief biography

Henri J. van den Broek (15/1/1885 - 13/4/1953) was an important person in the draughts world. He was not only a strong draughts player in the Constant draughts club of South Holland since 1902, but a composer of problems and also the secretary of the Dutch Dambond in 1909.

In 1904 he became the champion of the Netherlands with 24 points, ahead of J. P. Huibers with 23 points and C.G. Vervloet with 19 points. He was also to become an important member of the board of the National Draughts Federation (Nationale Dambond), which was founded in the Brongebouw in Haarlem in 1906 as a counterpart of the General Dutch Draughts Federation (Algemene Nederlandse Dambond), where C.H. Broekkamp played an important role. Van den Broek fulfilled the work of the first secretary at the National Draughts Federation next to his club mate Carel G. Vervloet who would be appointed as the president of this draughts federation. In 1911 the National Draughts Federation and the General Dutch Draughts Federation (Algemene Nederlandse Dambond) were dissolved and the Dutch Draughts Federation (Nederlandse Dambond) was founded, where Henri J. van den Broek was also appointed the first secretary, again next to Carel Vervloet who was to become the president. In 1911 he took part in the Dutch Championship again, where he finished third with 12 points, behind the champion Jack de Haas with 17 points and Herman Hoogland with 14 points. In the World Championship of 1912, he did not play well and finished in the tenth and last place with 8

points, as well as in the Championship of the Netherlands in 1920 where he finished in the tenth and last place with 5 points. After that he would continue his draughts activities at various magazines. He died suddenly in 1953 at the age of 78.



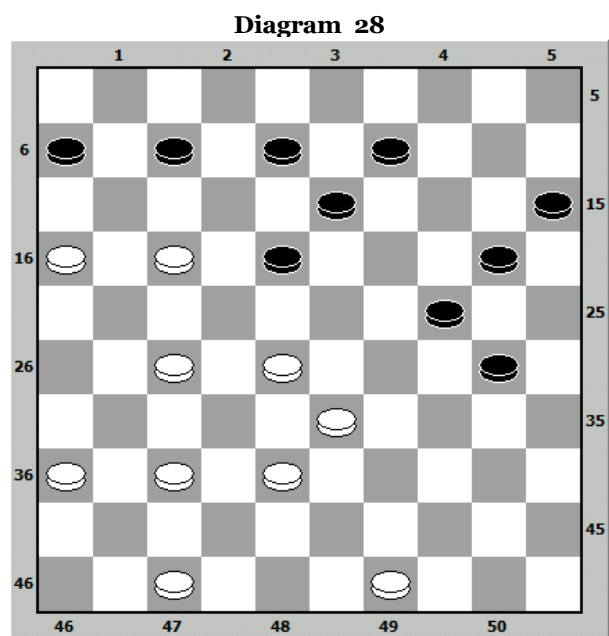
Henri J. van den Broek
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Composition: Henri J. van den Broek

Source:

Journal: De Maasbode

Date of publication: 27-11-1947



Solution:

1.27-22 18x27 2.36-31 27x36 3.47-41 36x47
4.17-11 6x17 5.38-32 47x29 6.28-22 17x28
7.32x1

32 Broekkamp, Constantinus Hermanus

32.1 Brief biography

Constantinus Hermanus Broekkamp (Texel, 19/06/1856 - Nijmegen, 6/2/1934) was one of the nestors of the Dutch draughts movement. After leaving Texel he worked in Amsterdam as a merchant, innkeeper, and storekeeper in an office on the Damrak. On 5 November 1900 he was one of the founders of the later famous Verenigd Amsterdamsch Damgenootschap (V.A.D.) of which Jack de Haas was also also a member. Broekkamp was also very active in founding draughts clubs. He and Jozef Blankenaar drafted the first draughts regulations in 1904 and organised the match between Jack de Haas and Isidore Weiss in Amsterdam, which ended 10:10. When he got into trouble with De Haas, he left the V.A.D. and founded the General Dutch Draughts Federation (Algemene Nederlandse Dambond) with other draughts players in 1906. A much larger group of draughts players founded the National Draughts Federation (Nationale Dambond) in the same year with Jack de Haas on the board. The skirmishes between these players and federations would only benefit draughts, which suddenly became the focus of attention throughout the Netherlands and gained members everywhere.

Between 1904 and 1910 Broekkamp wrote four standard works on draughts and edited a draughts column in the newspaper *De groene Amsterdammer* for nine years and the *Echo* newspaper for one year. The current usual notation of moves, in accordance with the French notation of the time, also dates from

that time. In April 1911 reconciliation took place between the two federations and peace returned to the draughts world. The merger resulted in the establishment of the Dutch Draughts Federation (Nederlandse Dambond). Broekkamp's merits for the development of draughts were particularly high.



Constantinus Hermanus Broekkamp
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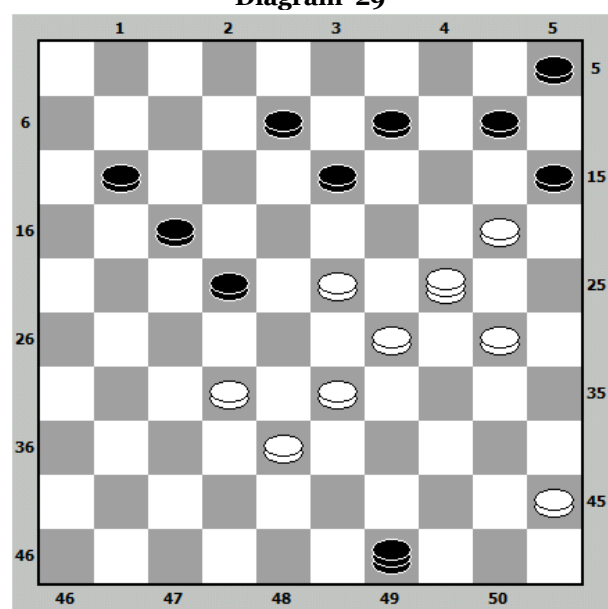
**Composition: Constantinus Hermanus
Broekkamp**

Source: Tournooibase dammen

Magazine: De Wereldkroniek

Date of publication: 08-09-1894

Diagram 29



Solution:

1. 45-40 49x35 2. 33-28 22x42 3. 23-18 13x22
4. 24x16 35x21 5. 16x4 15x24 6. 4x47 5-10
7. 47-15 10-14 8. 15-42 14-19 9. 42-26 17-22
10. 26-8 19-23 11. 8-13 22-28 12. 13-24 28-32
13. 24-20

33 Brouwer, Douwe

33.1 Brief biography

Douwe Brouwer (1865-1945) was a teacher and the official historian of Enkhuizen. He wrote history between 1678 and 1938. Brouwer put his beloved town on the map in 1905 by writing the first Guide to Enkhuizen as a secretary of the VVV (Tourist Information Association). Brouwer was also co-founder of the Oud West-Friesland society for which he wrote a lot about Enkhuizen and West-Friesland. He was appointed honorary chairman of the Enkhuizen Society *Oeconomia Enchusana*⁵³. He was the chairman⁵⁴ of the Enkhuizen draughts club in 1909. On 9 April 1911, the date of the foundation of the Dutch Draughts Federation (*Nederlandse Dambond*), the following board was chosen to which Douwe Brouwer would belong: C.G. Vervloet, chairman; P. L. Battefeld, vice-chairman; W. Vijn, treasurer; Henri J. van der Broek, first secretary; Ph. F. Rutten, second secretary; J. de Haas, J. de Heer Azn., D. Brouwer, A. Cardozo, and J. Meyer were other board members⁵⁵.

On 24 September 1911 he was re-elected as a member of the board of the Dutch Draughts Federation⁵⁶. Brouwer was the editor of the Saturday evening edition of the *Enkhuizer Courant*⁵⁷ in 1912. In 1909 the three biggest Amsterdam newspapers De

⁵³ <https://hi-in.facebook.com/DeEnkhuizer/posts/696185117402475> - 27-10-2021

⁵⁴ Magazine Het Damspel, May 1909, No. 2, p. 17

⁵⁵ SCHAAP, Philip de (1936). 25 jaar dambeweging in Nederland, p. 32

⁵⁶ Magazine Het Damspel, October 1909, No 7, p. 97

⁵⁷ Magazine Het Damspel, November 1912, No. 8, p. 126

Telegraaf, Algemeen Handelsblad, and Nieuws van den Dag opened a draughts section edited by I. Meyer, J. de Haas, and P. L. Battefeld respectively. After that Brouwer's draughts activities quietened down.



Douwe Brouwer
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34 Bruijn, Johannes Jacob de

34.1 Brief biography

Johannes Jacob de Bruijn (26/12/1895 - 27/10/1940) was an early member and the secretary of the Constant draughts club in Rotterdam. He participated in the unofficial Dutch Championship in 1902 organized by the Verenigd Amsterdams Dambenootschap (V.A.D.). De Bruijn reached the last of the 14 places with 4 points there. The winner was Jack de Haas from Amsterdam with 20 points, as well as Willem Vijn from Hoogwoud who also scored 20 points. De Bruijn recovered quickly in the next unofficial Dutch Championship in 1904 where he, H. Paling, and A.C. van Wageningen shared the 4th place with 18 points. The winner of the tournament was Henri J. van den Broek with 24 points. Philip Battefeld⁵⁸ informs us that in 1907 Jacob de Bruijn was the champion of Rotterdam. De Bruijn had a very important role in the establishment of the Dutch Draughts Federation (Nederlandse Dambond). He had been appointed as the arbiter-spokesperson of the National Draughts Federation in order to come to a merger with the General Dutch Draughts Federation.

We see that in 1911 De Bruijn is no longer the secretary of the Constant draughts club and lives in Hengelo⁵⁹. Between 1906 and 1926 he occupied himself with composing draughts problems. In 1917 he played draughts again in the Constant club and in 1923 in the Het Westen club. For many years he was

⁵⁸ Philip Battefeld in: Het Damspel, June 1907. At the time the draughts magazine of the V.A.D. draughts club in Amsterdam

⁵⁹ Dutch Newspaper De Courant, Saturday 15 July 1911, p. 10

engaged in propaganda work for the Rotterdam Draughts Federation and was present at all the national competitions. In 1940, the year of his sudden death, he was a member of the Het Westen club in Rotterdam⁶⁰.



Johannes Jacob Bruijn
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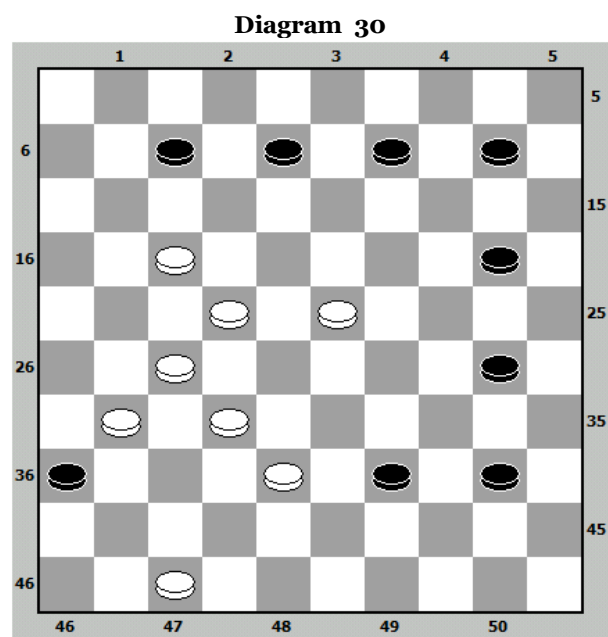
⁶⁰ Dutch Newspaper: De Maasbode, 30/10/1940

Composition: Johannes Jacobus de Bruijn

Source: Tournooibase dammen

Magazine : Het Damspel

Date of publication: 00-07-1907



Solution:

1. 47-41 36x47 2. 38-33 47x28 3. 22x11

35 Calonne, Charles Alexandre de

35.1 Brief biography

Charles Alexandre de Calonne (1734 – 1802), titled Count of Hannonville in 1759, was a French statesman, best known for his involvement in the French Revolution. Realizing that the Parlement of Paris would never agree to reform, Calonne handpicked an Assembly of Notables in 1787 to approve new taxes. When they refused, Calonne's reputation plummeted and he was forced to leave the country.

The most enraged of the players was perhaps Charles Alexandre de Calonne, the famous French finance minister towards the end of the eighteenth century, under Louis XVI. He remained simple-minded and did not hesitate to advise anyone who turned to him. A draughts board stayed on the table of his salon and the door always remained open to those who wanted to challenge him. One day, an unknown man entered his salon and won the game, but left him without saying his name. For many years, this mysterious man remained in the memory of the finance minister de Calonne, who was inconsolable of not being able to take his revenge. Finally, lost in the crowd, he saw a cart pass with the condemned, who were on their way to the guillotine in 1794. Then he recognized between them his opponent. As from that time he did not touch anymore da draughts board⁶¹. Although many will never have heard his name, a position compiled by him, is known to everyone. It was called by him

⁶¹ Le Palamède, 15-12-1841, Tome premier, pp. 220-222

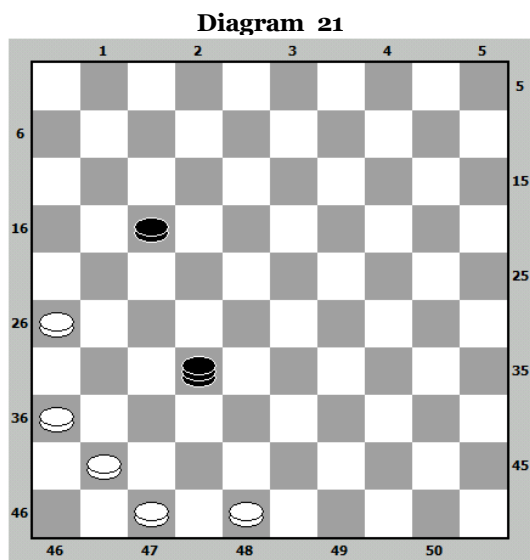
Coup de fondeur de cloches (blow of the bell-founder). It is a remarkable position with its two completely different variants⁶². This position is a derivation from the book of Timoneda (1635).

Composition: Coup du Fondeur de Cloches (1770)

Source: Het Damspel, No 7

Draughts section: De Turksche slag

Date of publication: 01-10-1915



Solution:

1. 41-37 32x46 2. 26-21 17x26 3. 36-31 26x37
4. 47-41 37-42 5. 48x37

⁶² Het Damspel, October 1915, No. 7, pp. 104-105

36 Cárceles Sabater, Manuel

36.1 Brief Biography

Manuel Cárceles Sabater (Cartagena, 11 March 1850 – Madrid, 18 July 1933) was a Spanish writer, doctor, and politician, and one of the main promoters of the Cantonal Rebellion of 1873 in Cartagena. Much was written about Dr. Manuel Cárceles Sabater in numerous newspapers during the 19th and 20th centuries, for his actions had led to a sentence of death. This was the reason he fled to Algeria, where he lived for some time, and later spent several years in Switzerland.

He learned the game of draughts from the owner of a barbershop⁶³, since at that time it was customary to play a game of draughts while waiting. As far as we know, he wrote several books. His first⁶⁴ was published in 1878. Afterwards, he authored a very important book on Spanish draughts⁶⁵, and finally a book of poetry⁶⁶. He is the only author of Spanish draughts who referred to the book of Juan de Timoneda, and many of Timoneda's positions appear in his work. From his book it also becomes clear that he knew all Spanish draughts authors with the

⁶³ El Eco de Cartagena, 17-6-1895

⁶⁴ CÁRCELES SABATER, Manuel (1878). Historias de Clínica de obstetricia. Madrid.

⁶⁵ CÁRCELES SABATER, Manuel (1904). Tratado del juego de damas. Sucesores de Rivadeneyra, Madrid.

⁶⁶ CÁRCELES SABATER, Manuel (1915). Ilusiones y realidades, poesías, Madrid.

exception of Alonso Guerra, whose manuscript is held by Víctor Cantalapiedra in Valladolid.

Regarding the formation of the Spanish Republic in 1931, he once again came into the spotlight and was honored by many.



Manuel Cárceles Sabater
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37 Cardozo, Abraham

37.1 Brief biography

Abraham Cardozo (01/10/1874 - 13/06/1957) was of Jewish origin and married Ida Jessurum (24/2/1876 - 26/3/1958) on 13 November 1902. He lived in Amsterdam and was a diamond cutter and merchant by profession. On 8 November 1900 the Verenigd Amsterdamsch Damgenootschap (V.A.D.) draughts club was founded and the club soon announced that the Sunday edition of Het Volksdagblad would open a draughts section in December 1900, which would be edited by Mr. A. Cardozo. In 1904 Jack de Haas would play a match against Abraham Cardozo, but the latter was not a good draughts player and lost the match 20:0. In 1906 the V.A.D. published a draughts magazine by the name of Het Damspel. Cardozo would contribute to it. The merger between two disputing draughts associations (Nationale Dambond and Algemene Nederlandse Dambond) came about on 9 April 1911 thanks to the mediation efforts of Jacob de Bruijn of Hengelo, Carel George Vervloet, the chairman of the Nationale Dambond, and Abraham Cardozo. The new draughts federation, under the name of Nederlandse Dambond, would have 10 board members, including Cardozo.

In 1916 we see Cardozo back in the D.O.S. draughts club in Amsterdam. A year later we see that Cardozo was connected with the editorial staff of Het Damspel of the Dutch Draughts Federation (Nationale dambond). We thereafter come across his name regularly as a solver of draughts problem papers until 1935. Until 1940 we see his name in several newspapers. Then his draughts activities went quiet.



Abraham Cardozo
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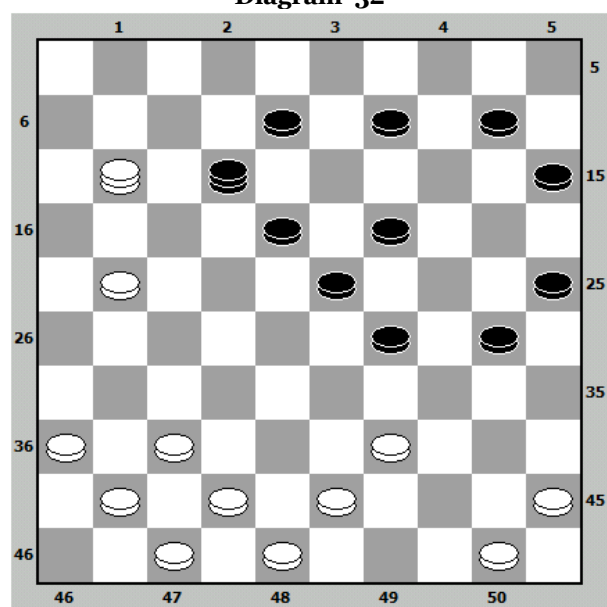
Composition: Abraham Cardozo

Source: Het Damspel

Draughts section:

Date of publication: 00-05-1906

Diagram 32



Solution:

1. 45-40 12x26 2. 37-31 26x46 3. 11-28 23x32
4. 42-37 32x41 5. 39-34 30x39 6. 43x5

38 Carlier

38.1 Brief biography

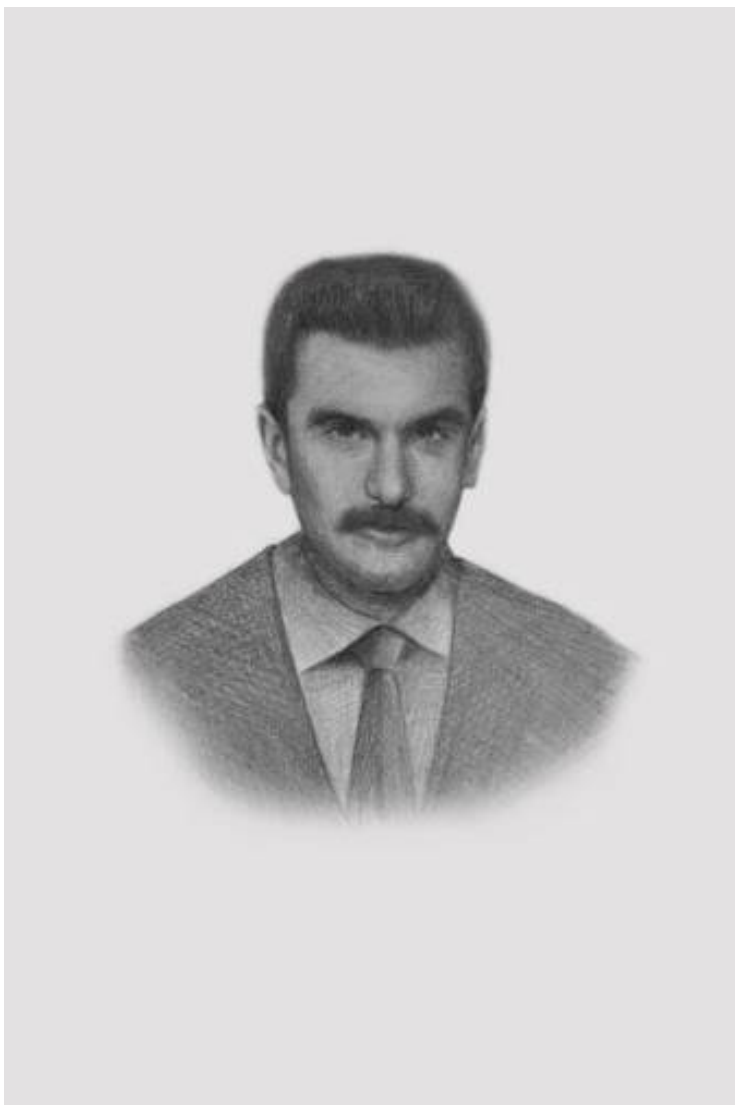
The first time we observe Carlier's presence is in a photo of the tournament players and other draughts players during the world championship of 1909 in Paris. In that photo Carlier is standing between Doctor Roberts and Mr. Van Etten, who was a Dutchman living in Paris. The second time we observe Carlier's presence is in a photo where we see George Balédent playing against Isidore Weiss.

As we can observe from the latest issue⁶⁷ of the magazine *Jeu de dames*, Hyver was the secretary of the *Damier Parisien*. He was not a strong player, but he participated in a third series competition of the *Damier Parisien* in which he gained the 4th prize⁶⁸:

The great week of draughts ended on Saturday evening with a banquet that the *Damier Parisien* hosted for the champions who took part in the tournament. The distribution of prizes followed. Here is a list of the prizes of the competition between societies: first series – 1st prize, Messrs. Dumont; 2nd prize Bizot second series – 1st prize, Lazare 2nd prize, Jaar; third series. – 1st prize, Allain; 2nd prize, Haudricourt; 3rd prize, Chateil; 4th prize, Carlier. The general handicap competition produced four winners: Messrs. Cros, Chateil, Labouret, and Pedosse. The *Petit Journal* awarded several prizes to these three events.

⁶⁷ *Le Jeu de Dames*, No. 1, 1-1-1910, p. 4

⁶⁸ *La France*, 21-6-1909, p. 1



Carlier
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39 Charles, Paul

39.1 Brief biography

Paul Charles from Rouen took part in the International Draughts Tournament in Amiens in 1886. There he took the 20th out of 24 places, scoring 15 points. Still 10 points more than the Dutchman Jacq Vos who finished 24th with only 5 points.

There is not much information about this draughts player. What we know is that around 1910 he walked into a difficult and sneaky draughts stroke executed by the later world champion Marius Fabre⁶⁹. In 1924 we find a problem by him that was published in a French newspaper and which can be found below. We find another problem of his in a Dutch newspaper⁷⁰ in 1931. Then we come across another problem of his in the *Alkmaarsche Courant*⁷¹ from 1933.

All this shows that Paul Charles was an active draughtsman, and that he was better at composing problems than at playing draughts. After 1933 news about him went quiet.

⁶⁹ Dutch draughts magazine *Het Damspel*, 1910, No. 3, p. 201

⁷⁰ *Nieuwsblad, gewijd aan de belangen van de Hoeksche Waard en IJsselmonde*, 20-3-1931.

⁷¹ *Alkmaarsche Courant*, 26-8-1933, p. 6



Paul Charles
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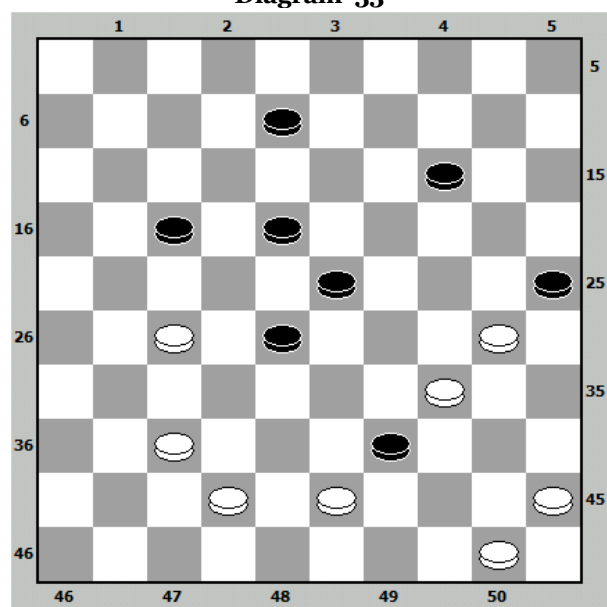
Composition: Paul Charles

Journal : Le Journal de Rouen

Draughts section:

Date of publication: 03-04-1924

Diagram 33



Solution:

1. 45-40 39x48 2. 34-29 23x45 3. 50-44 25x34
4. 37-32 48x22 5. 32x3 22x50 6. 3x6

40 Chardonnet, Jules

40.1 Brief biography

The Damier Parisien was created in 1899. Supported by some devoted amateurs, Eugène Leclercq undertook to create a draughts circle in Paris. The provisional commission of the circle in formation which already contained 35 members, including 1 perpetual one, was composed of Messrs Barathon, Baudry, Chardonnet, Dussaut, and Leclercq. They had just worked out the statutes of which they wanted to pass knowledge at the first general meeting scheduled for Tuesday 12 September at 8 o'clock in the evening in a reserved room of the Grand Café du Globe at 8 boulevard de Strasbourg. The goal of this meeting was to establish a definitive constitution of the Circle and to speak about a project of a big international tournament in Paris for the exhibition of 1900⁷².

In the International Tournament of Paris in 1900 Chardonnet reached the 3rd out of 10 places with 11 points. The winners of the tournament were Isidore Weiss and Gaston Beudin with 13 points each. Chardonnet lost two games and drew one game against Woldouby in Paris in 1910. In the 1911 Championship of Paris, he took the third out of six places with 19 points. The winner became the African Woldouby with 31 points.

⁷² <https://damierclubduleman.org/pdf/le-jeu-de-dames-003-ffjd.pdf> 21-4-2021

We observe that Chardonnet presided the Fédération Damiste Française from 1921 till 1937, followed by Pournault and Guillo⁷³.



Jules Chardonnet
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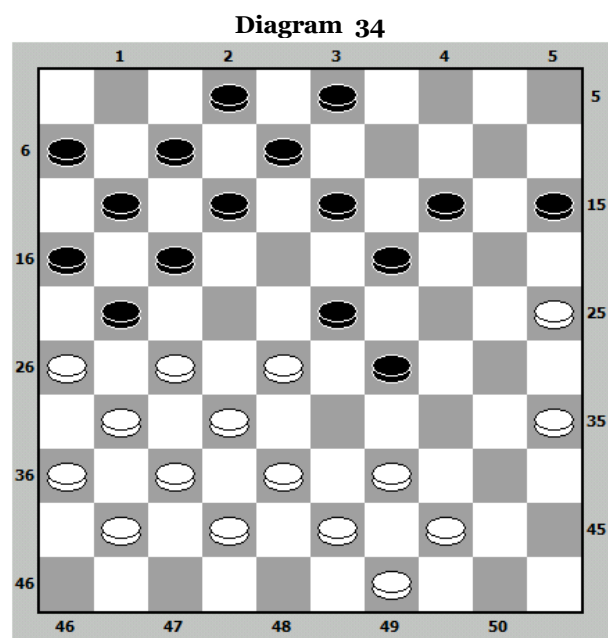
⁷³ Revest Michel in the forum of FFJD 9/10/2010

Composition: Partie Chardonnet – Isidore Weiss

Journal:

Draughts section:

Date of publication: Damier Parisien, 17-04-1903



Solution:

1. 39-33 14-20 2. 25x14 19x10 3. 28x19 13x24
4. 44-39 10-14 5. 27-22 17x28 6. 32x34

41 Chateil

41.1 Brief biography

Chateil participated in the Handicap Tournament of Damier Parisien that started on 17 November and finished on 22 December 1902. He gained 42 points⁷⁴.

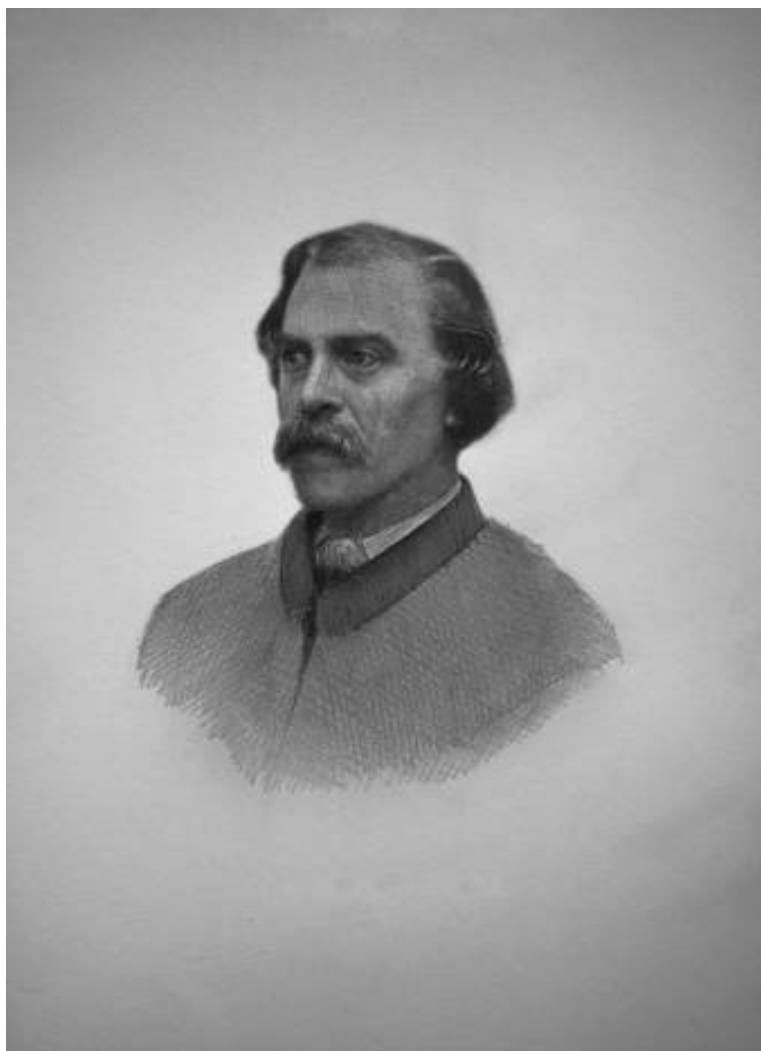
Chateil's presence is noted in a photo of the tournament players and other draughts players during the world championship of 1909 in Paris. In that photo Chateil is standing between Du Longbois and Mr. Labouret.

He was a strong player and participated in a *third series* competition of the Damier Parisien, in which he gained the 3rd prize before Carlier who had the 4th prize. He also participated in the general handicap tournament that had four winners: Messrs. Cros, Chateil, Labouret, and Pedosse⁷⁵:

The great week of draughts ended on Saturday evening with a banquet that the Damier Parisien hosted for the champions who took part in the tournament. The distribution of prizes followed. Here is a list of the prizes of the competition between societies: first series – 1st prize, Messrs. Dumont; 2nd prize Bizot second series – 1st prize, Lazare 2nd prize, Jaar; third series. – 1st prize, Allain; 2nd prize, Haudricourt; 3rd prize, Chateil; 4th prize, Carlier. The general handicap competition produced four winners: Messrs. Cros, Chateil, Labouret, and Pedosse. The Petit Journal awarded several prizes to these three events.

⁷⁴ Le Jeu de dames, 1-1-1902, No. 1, p. 11

⁷⁵ La France, 21-6-1909, p. 1



Chateil

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42 Chéron, Eugène

42.1 Brief biography

Little is known about Chéron who was an avid draughts player, but we know that he participated in a competition in Paris. A great draughts competition was organized with great success in 1898 at the address of the M. Legorgu, 107, avenue de la Republique in Paris. Prizes were won by Messrs. Liebman, Bertin, Bompard, Kaminski, Leon Decrui, Chéron, Albert Decrui, Dimande, Rivibre, Bouillet, Auvert, and Paturaud⁷⁶.

We observe Cheron's presence in a photo of the tournament players and other draughts players during the world championship of 1909 in Paris. In that photo Chéron is sitting on the left of Bizot. Chéron was from Lyon⁷⁷ and resided in Paris. According to an obituary Eugène Chéron died in Neuilly-sur-Seine at the age of 70 and warm and sincere condolences came from Damier Lyonnais and the draughts clubs affiliated with the French Draughts Federation⁷⁸.

Chéron probably also wrote a work on draughts because we find information about such work in the paper⁷⁹: Litvinsky: "Manuel du débutant", par A. Chéron. He created the Damier Étude (damier portatif en rouleau)⁸⁰ which was otherwise called

⁷⁶ Le Rappel, 29-12-1898, p. 3

⁷⁷ Magazine « Le Jeu de dames », 1-1-1899, No. 4, p. 61

⁷⁸ Le Damier Universel, 1-12-1910, No. 3, p. 30

⁷⁹ Le Petit Journal illustré, 28-4-1929, p. 2

⁸⁰ Le Damier Universel, 1-12-1910, No. 3, p. 30. However, his name was Eugène.

Damier Portatif Chéron. Chéron's invention was worth a silver medal⁸¹ at l'Exposition de Jouets et Articles de Paris held in November and December 1901.



Chéron
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⁸¹ Magazine « Le Jeu de dames », 1-1-1902, p. 2

43 Clérambault

43.1 Brief biography

Clérambault appears in the engraving depicted on the cover of Laurent Commard's book⁸². This engraving shows the players inside the Café Manoury. This famous café from the Romantic era was located at the corner of the Quai du Louvre and the Rue de l'Arbre Sec, on the present site of the Samaritaine. It was a meeting place for Parisian draughts players in the 18th and 19th centuries; Rousseau, A. Piron, and Danton all played there. It was one of the first Parisian cafés, with origins going back to the 17th century. In 1766 it was purchased by Manoury, whose name it would later bear.

The engraving depicts the café with a modest interior, before the luxurious renovation with chandeliers and mirrors. A. Éverat complained in *Le Palamède* in 1839 about the simplicity of the old décor. In turn, Alliey (p. 8) tells us that the players in this engraving are the famous Blonde and Clérambault, inventors of many combinations⁸³ (coup de dame).

In the case of Clérambault, combinations are found in the book of Dufour. Clérambault also appears in Dufour's manuscript under the letters D*CL⁸⁴.

⁸² **COMMARD, Laurent** (1823). Deux cents nouveaux problèmes récréatifs du jeu de Dames à la polonaise (...) avec leurs solutions. Paris, Guillaume.

⁸³ **ALLIEY, Frédéric** (1852). Bibliographie sur le Jeu de Dames. <https://alde.fr/ventes/jeux-et-divertissements-collection-philippe-messenger/commard-laurent-deux-cents-nouveaux-problemes-recreatifs-du-jeu-de-dames-a-la> 3-6-2022

⁸⁴ **POIRSON-PRUGNEAU, Q.** (1855). Encyclopédie du jeu de dames, p. 107

Georges Balédent likewise refers to this player. The combination included in the work of M. Nicolas, and listed in Toernooibase⁸⁵, is particularly ingenious⁸⁶.



Clérambault

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⁸⁵ <https://toernooibase.kndb.nl/> 3-6-2022

⁸⁶ **NICOLAS, M.** (1949). Anthologie des Pr. Fr.

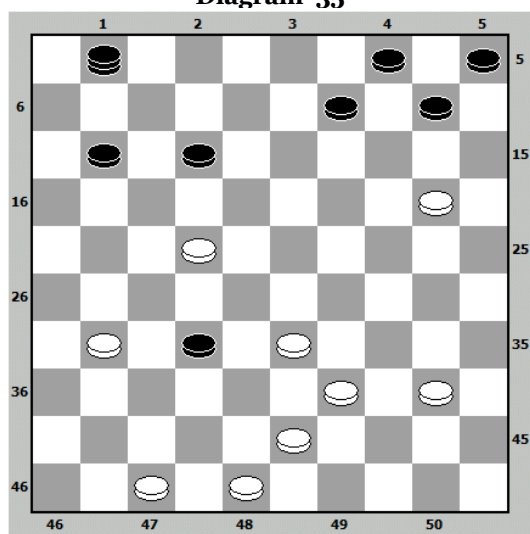
Composition: 2314 Clérambault

Source: Georges Balédent

Book: Le Damier. Volume II, p. 128

Date of publication: 1881

Diagram 35



Solution:

1. 31-27 32x21 2. 22-18 12x23 3. 33-28 23x32
4. 48-42 1x45 5. 39-34 45x15 6. 42-38 15x42
7. 47x7 10-14 8. 43-38 9-13 9. 38-32 4-10
10. 32-27

44 Collombel, E.

44.1 Brief biography

The draughts player Collombel was a creator of problems and endgames according to the French magazine *Le Jeu de Dames* between 1900 and 1903.

There are 5 problems and 8 endgames by him known in the Toernooibase database.

He was a spectator at the match between Isidore Weiss and Louis Raphael in 1901, which was played in the salons of the “Brasserie Marseillaise” in Marseille. The match of 10 games held in March⁸⁷ 1901 ended 10:10. Each player won 2 games and 6 games ended in a draw.

The Frenchman Collombel must have been a passionate draughtsman, because we come across several of his correspondence matches in the Canadian newspaper *La Patrie*; three matches against Vervloet (Rotterdam) and one against his compatriot Delaroche:

La Patrie 8-3-1902 p. 16 Collombel – Vervloet 0-2
La Patrie 25-4-1903 p. 15 Vervloet – Collombel 1-1
La Patrie 2-5-1903 p. 15 Collombel – Vervloet 0-2
La patrie 25-7-1903 p. 15 Collombel – Delaroche 1-1

He was one of the 15 members of *Damier Phocéén* to prepare an International Tournament in Marseille during Whitsuntide on 15 and 16 May 1910. After that silence befell him.

⁸⁷ Journal Littorain-Mondain, 23/3/1901, p. 3



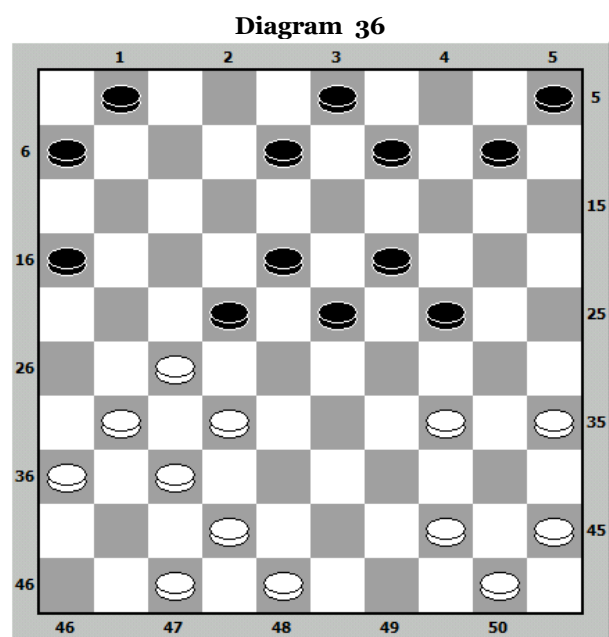
E. Collombel
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Composition: Collombes - Vervloet

Source: Le Jeu de Dames (France)

Journal: La Patrie

Date of publication:



Solution:

01.35-30 24x35 02.34-29 23x34 03.32-28 22x33
04.27-21 16x27 05.31x15

45 Condamine, Charles Marie de la

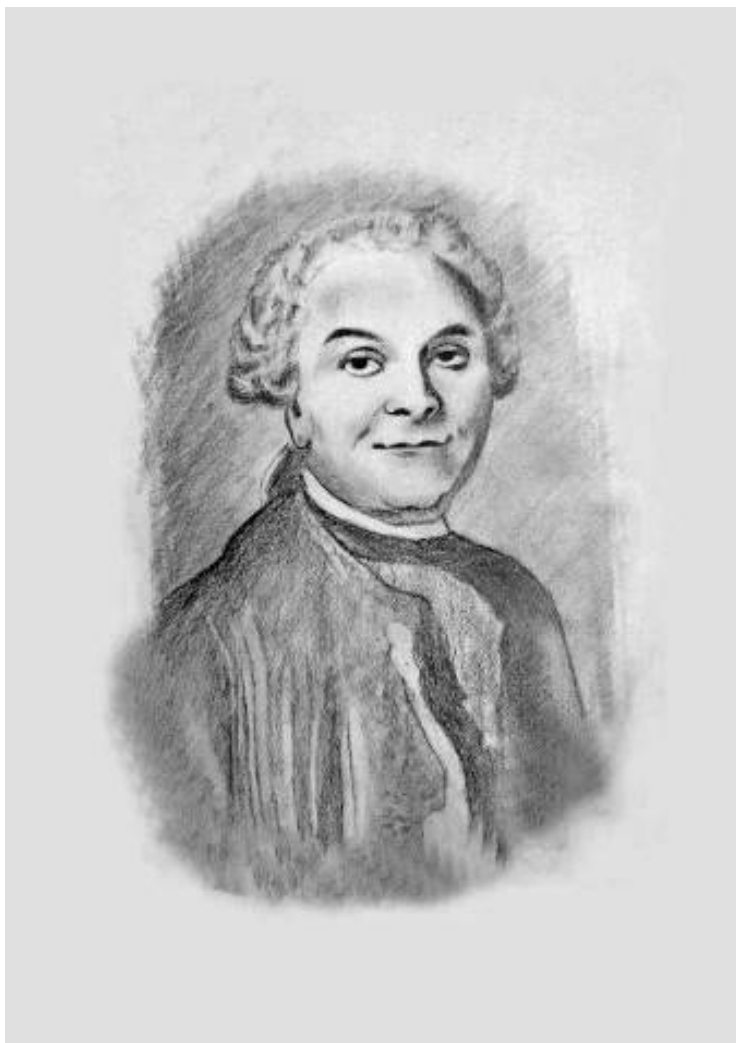
45.1 Brief biography

Charles Marie de La Condamine (28 January 1701 – 4 February 1774) was a French explorer, geographer, and mathematician. He spent ten years (1735-1745) in territory which is now Ecuador, measuring the length of a degree of latitude at the equator and preparing the first map of the Amazon region based on astro-geodetic observations.

De la Condamine was very fond of the game of draughts and took an interest in everything related to it. Since De la Condamine had spent a long time at the court of King Stanislas of Poland, and since Manoury regarded Poland as the homeland of Polish draughts, he believed himself to be excellently informed. De la Condamine gave Manoury a piece of information which, in his opinion, led him further away rather than closer to the truth. He told Manoury that neither Poland nor its inhabitants had had any influence on the name of Polish draughts; that the game was played in Paris before it was known in Poland; and that King Stanislas himself had told him that the so-called Polish draughts, to distinguish it from the older game of draughts, was actually called *Jeu de dames à la Française*. This, De la Condamine concluded, proved that the game had been brought from France to Poland. To Manoury, however, this information seemed insufficient, and thus he made no mention of it in his *Essai*.

Some time after the appearance of the *Essai*, the author again met De la Condamine, who was then able to enlighten him further. De la Condamine told

him that all the old players from whom he had sought information assured him that this game made its entry into Paris around 1727. Manoury now had a useful point of reference for his 1787 book.



Charles Marie de la Condamine
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46 Courroux

46.1 Brief biography

The first time we observe Courroux's presence is in a photo of the tournament players and other draughts players during the world championship of 1909 in Paris. In that photo Courroux is standing on the right of Mathis.

Hours of research yielded no further results for the name Courroux. Then we arrive at 1929 in which we find a spectacular shot performed by Pallu de la Barrière against Courroux in a Dutch newspaper⁸⁸.

Finally, we come across the name Courroux in the mutual competition of the *Damier Parisien* in which Courroux came in the 22nd place. So he was not a strong player, but he was a loyal member of the club. Here is a list of the players in that year⁸⁹:

The *Damier Parisien*.

The column of the *Radical*, masterfully written by the champion of Paris S. Bizot, becomes the official organ of the D. P.

The mobile ranking of the D. P. is currently established as follows:

1. De Jongh; 2. Bizot; 3. Fabre; 4. Belard; 5. A. Dumont; 6. Chiland; 7. Sigal; 8. Cros; 9. Serf; 10. Sirlin; 11. Jacob; 12. Lieubray; 13. Coutet; 14. Finance; 15. Vimont; 16. Bernard; 17. H. Courland; 18. Lereh; 19. Proust; 20. Gautherin; 21. Fourdrin; 22. Courroux; 23. Rey; 24. Deshayes; 25. Louyrette; 26. Deshrosses; 27. Mayeur; 28. Pelegri; 29. Dubuisson.

⁸⁸ Haarlem's *Dagblad*, 29-10-1929, p. 10

⁸⁹ *Le Jeu de Dames*, 1-8-1929, No. 104, p. 1224



Courroux

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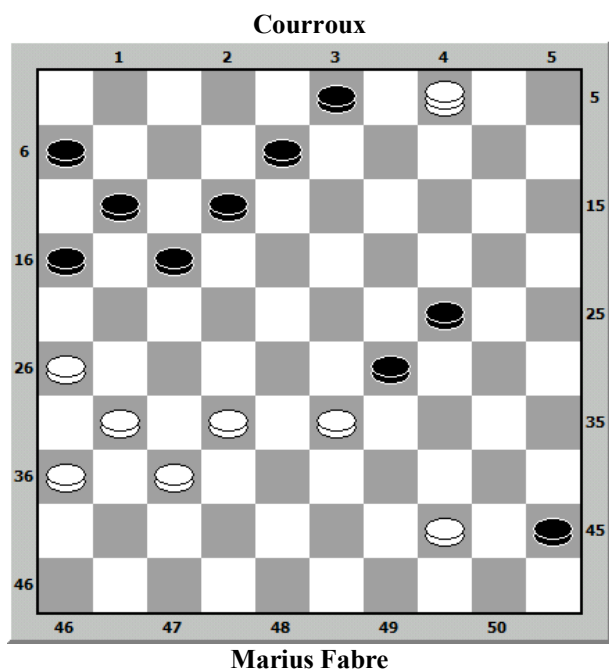
Composition: Shot of Fabre against Courroux

Source:

Magazine: Damier Français, No. 8, p. 87

Date of publication: 1-9-1910

Diagram 37



Solution:

1. 44-40 29x27 2. 31x22 45x34 3. 37-32 17x37
4. 26-21 16x27 5. 4x16

Shot made by Marius Fabre to Mr. Courroux who received two pawns.

47 Cousin, C.

47.1 Brief biography

This draughts player, the abbot C. Cousin belonged to the draughts community in Paris⁹⁰ and lived in Saulx-les-Chartreux, a community in the district of Essonne in the southern suburbs of Paris, France. Cousin participated in an international tournament in Amiens in 1885, where he finished 13th out of 16 participants with 10 points. He participated in the Tournament of Amiens of 1886. He occupied the 13th of 16 places with 10 points. Abbot Cousin wrote⁹¹ about draughts as early as 1889 and led the *Revue des Jeux d'Esprit* with Gaston Beudin⁹². The sacrifices of draughts players like him made the game great. His contributions to the game were not always good, because he lacked the strength of the strong players of that time and this becomes clear in the following text⁹³:

The theory of the opposition to the game of draughts is not done; this year the abbot Cousin (of Saulx-les-Chartreux) published, in the form of letters addressed to M. Wardon, a series of studies which drew the attention of amateurs to this subject. Unfortunately, the work of Mr. Cousin rather resembles a dossier in support of a known notation than pure analysis; his statements are not all accurate; they lack clarity, precision, and, although there is a commendable effort there, we must look elsewhere for the generalization of a difficulty which presents itself almost in each part, and of which it is consequently very important for the practitioners to have the definitive solution.

⁹⁰ Le Goulois, Paris, 16 July 1891, p. 1

⁹¹ Journal Gil Blas, 20 decembre 1889, p. 6

⁹² Het Damspel, July 1933, No. 7, p. 104

⁹³ La Liberté, 28 Octobre 1888

Players like this abbot should not be forgotten in our bibliography on early draughts players.



C. Cousin

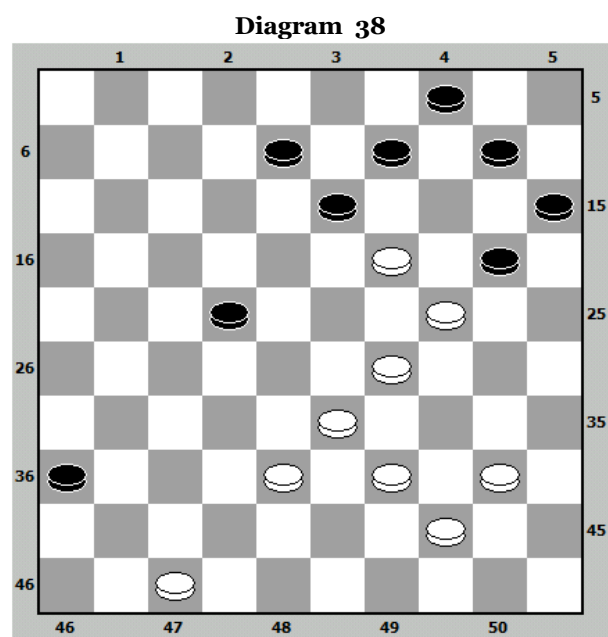
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Composition: 4363 C. Cousin

Source: Le Damier - George Balédent

Draughts book: Volume 3

Date of publication: 1886



Solution:

1. 29-23 20x18 2. 39-34 13x24 3. 47-41 36x47
4. 38-32 47x29 5. 34x5

48 Cros Jr.

48.1 Brief biography

The first time we observe Cros junior's presence is in a photo of the tournament players and other draughts players during the world championship of 1909 in Paris. In that photo we can see Cros Jr. standing between his father Cros Sr. and Leveve. He was not a strong player, but participated in the general handicap tournament that produced four winners: Messrs. Cros⁹⁴, Chateil, Labouret, and Pedosse⁹⁵.

After that it becomes unclear whether Cros Jr. continued to play draughts. It is true that in *De Nieuwe Apeldoornsche Courant* we are informed that in France there was a proposal to appoint a board for the French Draughts Association, where the name Cros was mentioned. Unfortunately, it is not clear whether this refers to Cros Jr. The members of the board would then have been: Honorary president Guillou; president Ir. Paul Sonier; vice-presidents Marcel Bonnard, Cuvelier, Giordano, and Toreilles; general secretary Baud; 2nd secretary Roger Serf; foreign affairs Cros; internal affairs Albert Lecocq, and treasurer Brandey⁹⁶. However, we learn from the Dutch magazine *Het Damspel* that the mentioned Cros is a player from Toulouse by the name of E. Cros, while Cros Jr. was from Paris⁹⁷.

It is important not to speculate here.

⁹⁴ In the French text the winners are MM. Cros, which comes down to Messrs. and that would be Cros Sr. and Cros Jr.

⁹⁵ *La France*, 21-6-1909, p. 1

⁹⁶ *Nieuwe Apeldoornse courant*, 19-5-1934

⁹⁷ *Het Damspel*, January 1934, No. 1, p. 6



Cros Jr.
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49 Cros, A. Sr.

49.1 Brief biography

The first time we observe the presence of A. Cros Sr. (1868 – 1930) is in a photo of the tournament players and other draughts players during the world championship of 1909 in Paris. In that photo we observe Cros Sr. standing between Labouret and his son Cros Jr. He was a strong player who participated in the general handicap tournament that had four winners: Messrs. Cros⁹⁸, Chateil, Labouret, and Pedosse⁹⁹. He competed in the championship of Paris in the years 1920, 1921 1923, 1929 and 1930. He also participated in the preliminary matches for the championship of France in Paris in 1922.

Cros' playing method could lead to certain players getting nervous and losing points against him. Cros played very fast and this was shown by the fact that he used no more than 15 minutes of thinking time at every game¹⁰⁰. Cros is known in the draughts world for his “Cros shot” towards a dama (king). The position in question will follow¹⁰¹. Cros Sr. joined Damier Parisien as early as 1902 and during his long membership he held the position of president and vice-president many times. He enjoyed an international reputation as a player and composer of problems. He died in Paris in 1930 at the age of 62 following a car accident. This player had done a great deal for the French draughts movement¹⁰².

⁹⁸ In the French text the winners are MM. Cros, which comes down to Messrs. and that would be Cros Sr. and Cros Jr.

⁹⁹ La France, 21-6-1909, p. 1

¹⁰⁰ De avondpost 25-11-1921

¹⁰¹ Cours Springer (2019). Edited by the KNDB – The Netherlands

¹⁰² De Telegraaf, 2-8-1930



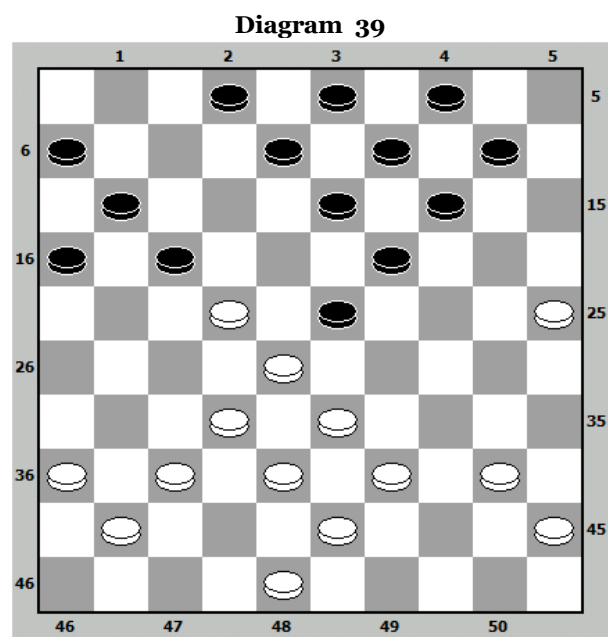
Cros Sr.
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: Cros shot

Source: KNDB - The Netherlands

Ebook: Springer Course

Date of publication: 2019



Solution:

1. 25-20 14x25 2. 32-27 23x21 3. 38-32 17x28
4. 32x5

50 Daalen, Wilhelmus van

50.1 Brief biography

Wilhelm van Daalen (03/12/1871 - 17/03/1940) was one of the co-founders of the Haarlem draughts club in 1904. Van Daalen soon became one of the strongest players of this draughts club. It was then that Van Daalen gave the impetus for the establishment of the Haarlem draughts club (Haarlemse Damclub) by playing simultaneous games. On 1 July 1907 the club was born in the then famous café Fibbe in the Kruisstraat in Haarlem. One of the initiators and stimulators was Mr. W. Matla, who led the club as the chairman in the first years.

In 1923 Van Daalen was the editor abroad of *Het Damspel*, the draughts magazine of the Royal Dutch Draughts Federation (Koninklijke Nederlandse Dambond) for a number of years. As a strong draughts player Willem van Daalen was also invited to play a simultaneous match at the IJmuiden draughts club, which had been founded in 1925. The result was that the then 16-year-old Barend Dukel became a member of this club¹⁰³. Besides the game Van Daalen composed at least 30 draughts problems between 1924 and 1940, which would be published in several newspapers for many years. Until 1934 he was one of the strongest players in Haarlem, but after that he played less and less and kept busy with studying endgames, problems, games, and we regularly come across his comments in the newspapers.

¹⁰³ IJmuider Courant, 4-2-1960, p. 5

The following is an important position of a trap he made against Piet J. van Dartelen, a participant in the world championship in 1925. Maurice Raichenbach later also fall victim to Ben Springer with this type of trap in a match.



Wilhelmus van Daalen

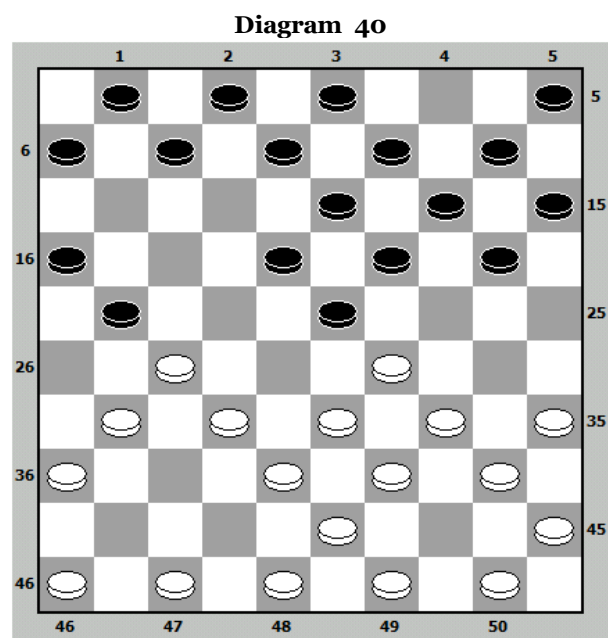
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: P. J. van Dartelen – W. Van Daalen

Source: Holland - De Telegraaf

Draughts section:

Date of publication: 13-06-1924



Solution:

6.27-22 18x27 7.29x18 13x22 8.31-26 22-28
9.33x31 20-24 10.26x17 24-29 11.34x23 19x26

51 Dambrun, Louis

51.1 Brief biography

Dr. Louis Dambrun also earned his spurs in French draughts life. He was a bookseller in Paris and a well-known draughts collector¹⁰⁴. In 1909 he chaired Le Damier Français in Paris and was the editor of the Bulletin mensuel du damier français, which appeared in 11 issues in 1910. From 1911 onwards Dambrun would replace this magazine with Le Damier which, after an interruption due to the 1914-1918 war, would exist until 1920 in 59 issues.

In spite of the fierce supporters of draughts (Bolzé from Lyon, who claimed to represent all French draughtsmen with his 9 southern clubs and his magazine Damier Universel) it was the Parisian master Louis Dambrun who opposed them. He tirelessly repeated in Le Damier from 1911 onwards that "blowing is one of the greatest enemies of draughts. It brings chances where there are only combinations". His activities were successful, for blowing was abolished in Lyon after Bolzé's death in 1913 and in Paris in 1922 on the initiative of the wayward Gaston Bing by 48 against 36 votes.

In 1921 Dambrun attempted to have an international draughts tournament held in France in February to win the world championship¹⁰⁵. For one reason or another the tournament did not take place. After 1925 Dambrun's draughts activities quietened down.

¹⁰⁴ Onze courant, 27-11-1926

¹⁰⁵ De Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, 9-1-1921



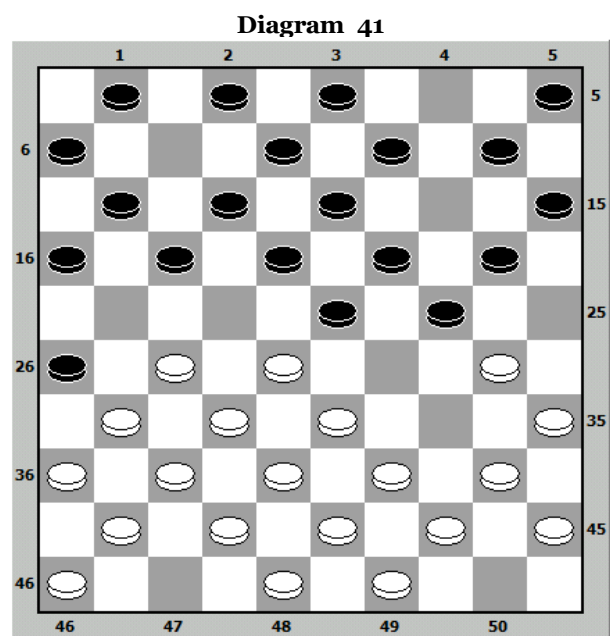
Louis Dambrun
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: Louis Dambrun

Source: Tournooibase dammen

Magazine : Le Damier

Date of publication: 01-06-1910



Solution:

1.27-21 16x27 2.32x21 23x32 3.37x28 26x37
4.41x32 17x26 5.28-23 19x37 6.30x19 13x24
7.42x31 26x37 8.38-32 37x28 9.33x4 11-17
10.4-31

52 Debie, D.

52.1 Brief biography

The draughts player D. Debie (sometimes Debry) came from Amiens, and in that quality, he could participate in the International Draughts Tournament of Amiens held in 1885. Debie came 16th and last with 6 (others write 3) points. The winner of that tournament was Anatole Dussaut with 50 (25) points. If we assume that the penultimate place was occupied by Béal (also from Amiens) with 15 (7) points, we can assume that Debie was not a very strong player.

He also took part in the International Draughts Tournament of Amiens in 1886 and came 22nd out of 24 players with 11 points. The winner was Dr. Anatole Dussaut with 39.5 points and the last place went to the Dutchman Jacq Vos with only 5 points. Debie liked to play the edge game as we will see in the turbo checkerboard of Klaas Bor. Against the strong draughts player Henri Lesage, who came second with 44 points in 1885 and ninth with 26.5 points in 1886¹⁰⁶, he had an advantageous draw in this 1886 tournament, as we shall see in the accompanying diagram.

After these important tournaments in Amiens, we do not see Debie's name in any other tournaments.

¹⁰⁶ Journal Le Monde Illustré, 11-9-1886, p. 167



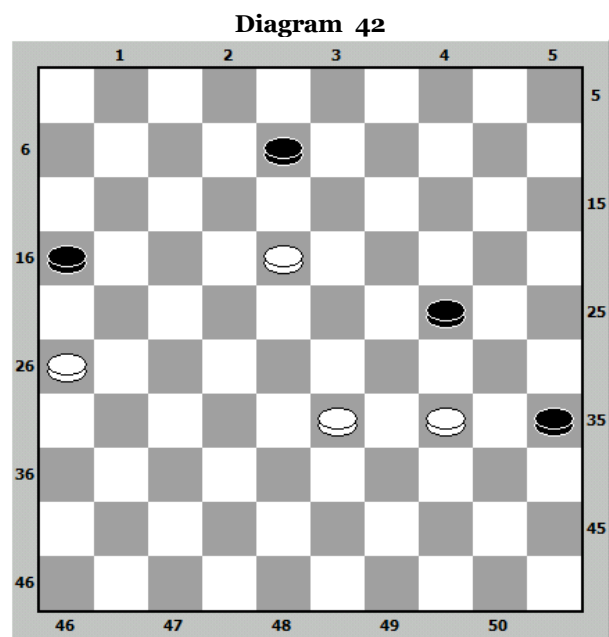
D. Debrie
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Composition: D. Debie – H. Lesage 1 - 1

Source:

Draughts section:

Date of publication: 15-08-1886



Solution:

54... 24-30 55.34x25 35-40 56.25-20 40-45
57.20-14 45-50 58.18-12 50x5 59.12x3

53 Degraeve, C.

53.1 Brief biography

Degraëve (Quesney sur Deule) was a keen correspondent draughts player at the end of the 19th century. He took part in the Handicap Tournament in Amiens in 1898.

Degraëve came fifth in the 1899 Amiens tournament with 21 points. The winner was Isidore Weiss with 31 points. Afterwards Degraëve participated in the Paris tournament of 1900 where he shared the fifth place with 8 points with Eugène Leclercq and J. Zimmermann. The winner was Gaston Beudin with Isidore Weiss with 13 points each. Weiss then won the match against Beudin 4:0.

Initially the outstanding positional player Degraëve from Rössed was to participate in the 1909 World Championships¹⁰⁷, but he had to excuse himself and his place was taken by George Balédent¹⁰⁸.

In 1910 he played another game against Isidore Weiss, which ended in a draw. Weiss never managed to win over this strong position player. After that Degraëve's activity diminished. The last message about him published in *Het Damspel* in 1917 read that Degraëve was a prisoner of war¹⁰⁹.

¹⁰⁷ Le Journal Humanité, 11-6-1909

¹⁰⁸ Het Nieuws van den Dag, 14 June 1909, p. 12

¹⁰⁹ Dutch magazine Het Damspel, April, 1917, No. 1, p. 11



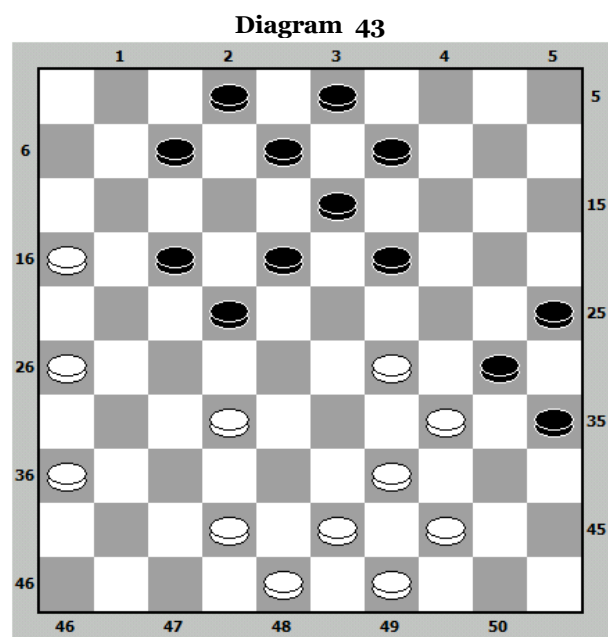
C. Degraeve
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: Ligier, C. – Degraeve, C.

Source: partie jouée par correspondance

Draughts section:

Date of publication: 10-10-1897



Solution:

30 17-21 31.26x28 19-23 32.28x19 13x33
33.39x28 30x50 34.32-27 50x31 35.36x27 35-40

54 Dentroux, Joseph

54.1 Brief biography

At the age of 97 the well-known French problem solver Joseph Dentroux died on 1 February 1933 in Lyon. He fought in the Crimea (1856) and at Solferino (1859). During the Franco-German war he was the captain of the National Guard in Lyon¹¹⁰.

At the time his two sons Gabriel (from Lyon) and Hippolyte were also very well known in the problematic and endgame field¹¹¹. Especially Gabriel would occupy himself with many problems. Hippolyte's work on endgames was considerably lesser, but he was a strong player. Joseph's grandson Jean was a well-known lover of draughts.

Even at the age of 96 Joseph Dentroux composed a very nice problem for the French association's magazine *Le Jeu de Dames*¹¹². He often wrote under the pseudonym "ex-capitaine du 9-9", which one regularly sees in old magazines.

De Dentroux formed a rather large family of draughts players in Lyon, which included first-class players and skilled problem creators. The most famous problemist was Henry Gabriel, while his uncle Joseph, at the age of 96, was still a problemist, solver, and player of repute. At that time J. Dentroux was probably the oldest draughts player in the world¹¹³.

¹¹⁰ Magazine Het Damspel, July 1933, p. 104

¹¹¹ Magazine Het Damspel, April 1933, No. 4, p. 53

¹¹² Haarlem's Dagblad, 18-1-1937, p. 3

¹¹³ Westfriesch dagblad onze courant, 31-5-1935 (zaterdag 1-6-1935)



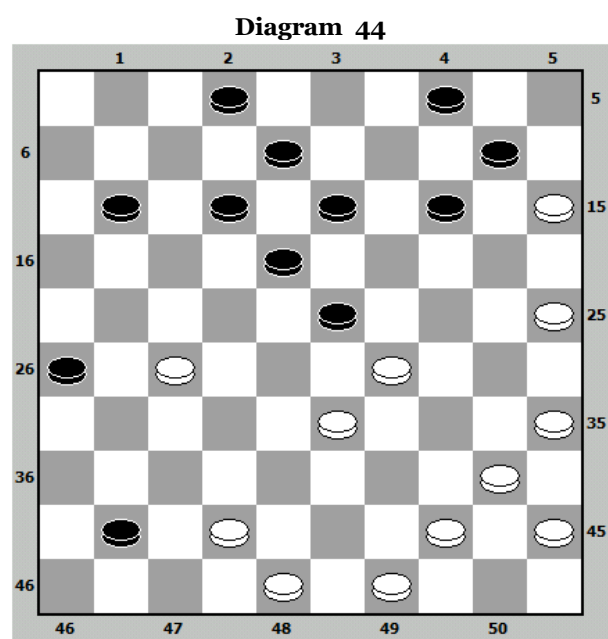
Joseph Dentrux
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: Joseph Dentroux

Source: Toernooibase dammen

Magazine : Het Damspel

Date of publication: 01-10-1914



Solution:

1. 33-28 23x21 2. 29-23 18x29 3. 42-37 41x32
4. 25-20 14x25 5. 35-30 25x34 6. 44-39 34x43
7. 49x9 4x13 8. 15x4

55 Deschappelles, Alexandre

55.1 Brief biography

Alexandre-Louis-Honoré Lebreton-Deschappelles (1780 - 1847) was a soldier of the Revolution and the Empire and the second French chess master after Philidor. For a period, he was the best player in the world.

The way Deschappelles came to learn Polish draughts is quite remarkable¹¹⁴, and the story sheds light on the Café Manoury, Philidor, and other draughts players.

For a long time, this scientific game had been popular in France; its head-quarters being the Café de Manoury, from whence the amateurs of draughts were, however, at one time, temporarily expelled during the first French revolution, from their being a body of men, at that time too poor in pocket to answer the purpose of a wealthy coffee-house keeper. During their wanderings in the desert, they settled for a time in an "entresol" near the Café de Manoury, and there the banner was pitched, under the leading of M. Chalon, the first player of Polish draughts at that time in France, and author of some printed problems on the subject. This gentleman was the successor of Blonde, Manoury, and others of the elite, and gave odds to all with whom he played – daily keeping the lists for hours against all comers. Deschappelles took it into his head to play Polish draughts. He walked one fine day into the sanctum, learned the moves and

¹¹⁴ LITTELL & Co., E. (1839). Deschappelles, the Chess-King. In: The Museum of Foreign Literature, Science, and Art, Volume 35, p. 570.

laws by looking on for half an hour, and then challenged M. Chalon to play. The latter gave the odds of two men, and they played thus daily for a few days, when the odds were diminished to one man. After a month, they were brought down to the half man; and at the end of three months, M. Deschapelles challenged Chalon to play even. They did so, and the former was the conquerer. Chalon wished to continue; Deschapelles declined, in the following pithy terms: –

“I have looked through your game,” said he, in his peculiarly quiet tone,” and I find but little in it. At one time, played by a gentleman, it might have been worth practising; but it is now kicked out from the drawing-room to the ante-chamber; and my soul is above the place of lacqueys. In three months, I have become your equal, in three months more I could give you a pawn; but I renounce the pursuit, and bid you farewell. I shall never play draughts again!”

This mode of speech may be termed gasconade, but it is characteristic of the man, and we can but view it as emanating from the simplicity of a Hercules, in the knowledge of his vast strength. Conscious pride is not boasting. The braggart is he who threatens that which he cannot execute. “M. Deschapelles boasts; but, thebn the devil of it is, he acts up to what he boasts!” quoth M. Chalon, sententiously, as his conqueror walked forth from the arena.

The difficulty of acquiring Polish draughts is almost commensurate with that of learning chess. As a proof of this, the renowned Philidor, though he played Polish draughts for many years, and worked hard at the game, was never equal to those, like Chalon, of the first grade. There were always draughts-players who could give Philidor odds; and this determined him, probably, to confine himself to chess, in which, like the lion of the desert, or the eagle

of the Alps, he reigned without a rival. The Polish draughts-players have long since returned to the Café de Manoury, and the most skilful player there told us (*in the flesh, some six weeks back,*) that he should consider seven or eight years a reasonable time to be spent in getting up to the odds of one pawn!



Alexandre Deschappelles
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56 Deshayes, R.

56.1 Brief biography

Little is known about the French draughts player Deshayes who came from Marseilles. He took part in the International Draughts Tournament in Amiens in 1885, where he finished 11th out of 16 participants with 12 points.

George Balédent included a problem of Deshayes in his books, but Deshayes was not known among problemists. Victor Désire Nicod, who worked as a French teacher in London, won over him in the 1885 tournament by means of a forcing move and a subsequent fine combination¹¹⁵.

Internationaal Draughts Tournament in Amiens, 1885

N°	Nomme	Points
01	Dr. Anatole Dussaut	25
02	Henri Lesage	22
03	George Balédent	20
04	Louis Barteling	20
05	Eugène Leclercq	19
06	A. Moyencourt	18
07	G. Beudin	17
08	J. Zimmermann	16
09	H. Baudet	15
10	Joseph Wardon	13
11	Deshayes	12
12	Bourdier	11
13	Cousin	10
14	Nicod	6
15	Béral	7
16	Debry	3

¹¹⁵ With thanks to Hanco Elenbaas



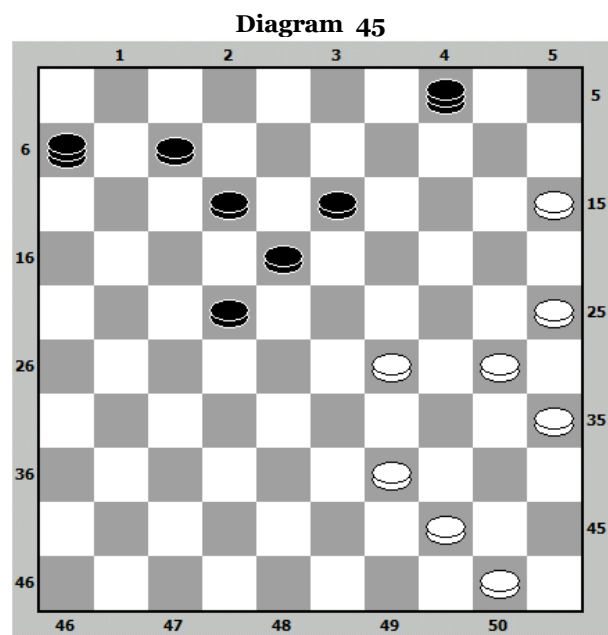
R. Deshayes
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: 5109 R. Deshayes

Source: Le Damier - George Balédent

Draughts book: Volume 3

Date of publication: 1886



Solution:

1.29-23 18x29 2.15-10 4x15 3.25-20 15x24
4.30x28 6x33 5.39x28

57 Diderot, Denis

57.1 Brief biography

Denis Diderot (1713 – 1784) was a French philosopher, art critic, and writer, best known for serving as co-founder, chief editor, and contributor to the *Encyclopédie* along with Jean le Rond d'Alembert.

Diderot initially studied philosophy at a Jesuit college, then considered working in the church clergy before briefly studying law. When he decided to become a writer in 1734, his father disowned him. He lived a bohemian existence for the next decade. In the 1740s he wrote many of his best-known works in both fiction and non-fiction, including the 1748 novel *The Indiscreet Jewels*.

Denis Diderot (portrait below) visited both the Café de la Régence, gathering place of chess players, and the Café Manoury, meeting place of draughts players¹¹⁶.

¹¹⁶ Draughtsandchesshistory.com



Diderot

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58 Duboille

58.1 Brief biography

Duboille was a draughts player from Flixécourt¹¹⁷ who participated in the Amiens draughts tournament of 1899. He must have played in one of the lower groups like many other players, because we do not see his name in the photo and ranking of the main group which Isidore Weiss won with 31 points, 3 points more than the second classified player Louis Raphaël and 9 points more than Louis Barteling and Dr. Anatole Dussaut who finished with only 22 points.

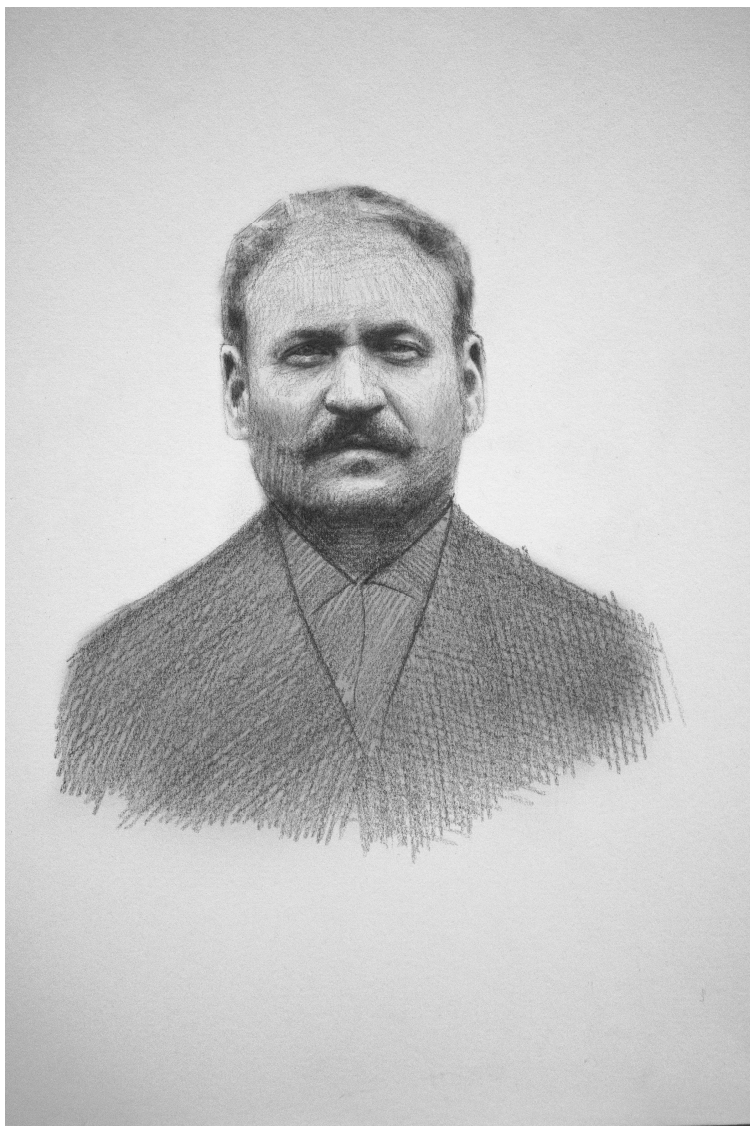
In one of his games Duboille got caught in a trap by A. Duquenhém, who then made an insidious problem-like stroke. After that trap the game should have been a draw, but due to Duboille's bad play Duquenhém managed to win it¹¹⁸.

After this date we lost track of Duboille, who, by the way, was not a problem composer, and I did not find any more games that he played.

¹¹⁷ Revue des deux mondes, Volume 154, 1899, p. 222

L'Univers illustré, Journal hebdomadaire, No. 2296, 7 January 1899, p. 190

¹¹⁸ Journal La Patrie (Canada), 12-4-1902, p. 9



Dubaille
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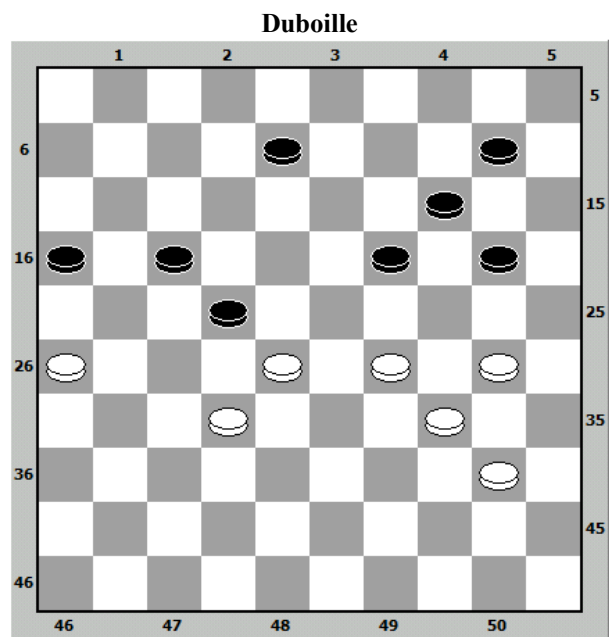
Composition: 5419 Duboille-Le Jeune

Source: Le Damier - George Balédent

Draughts book: Volume 3

Date of publication: 1886

Diagram 46



A. Duquenhem

Solution:

1. 29-23 22x33 2. 32-27 19x28 3. 27-21 16x27
4. 30-24 20x29 5. 34x3 14-19
[remise 5...14-20 6. 3x25 10-14 7. 25x9 33-38]
6. 3-20

59 Duboille, Ernest Arthur

59.1 Brief biography

We learn from Dominique Thiney¹¹⁹ that this player came from Flixécourt, the same place as the draughts player Duboille. So, Ernest Arthur Duboille (1875-1939?) could have been his son or relative. Ernest married Charlotte Ernestine Fricot on 22 April 1901. This draughtsman was also active as a problem solver between 1931 and 1939. His draughts activities are reported in the magazine *Le Jeu de Dames*. He must have been a strong player, because he even managed to win against Raichenbach in a simultaneous game:

Damist festivities were organised on 2 and 3 May 1931 on the occasion of the visit of a Parisian delegation including Messrs Roussin, president of the Damier de Lavallois; Scoupe and the young master Raichenbach. All three (representing the Damier de la Seine) played each against a representative of the Damier Amiens (D.A.) in an interregional tournament which resulted in: Raichenbach 5; Dubois 1; Scoupe 5; Defoy 1; Roussin 0; Camus 2. In total: Paris 10 - Amiens 4. In simultaneous games Raichenbach, leading 32 games, obtained the superb result of 26 wins, 5 draws, and one loss (against Duboille from Flixécourt) in less than 3 hours. On 31 May Mr. Scoupe won over Duboille. A field trip of 11 D.A. players to Flixécourt (Somme) on 28 June 1931 was a great success. In the final Beun (Amiens) and Duboille (Flixécourt) drew, the local champion remaining unbeaten¹²⁰.

After 1939 things suddenly went quiet about him.

¹¹⁹ Bulletin officiel de la L.R.N.P. (Journal régional sur le jeu de dames) Année 2005, Novembre, No. 242, p. 6

¹²⁰ *Le Jeu de Dames*, Numéro spécial 1930-1931, No. 115-116, pp. 1343-1344



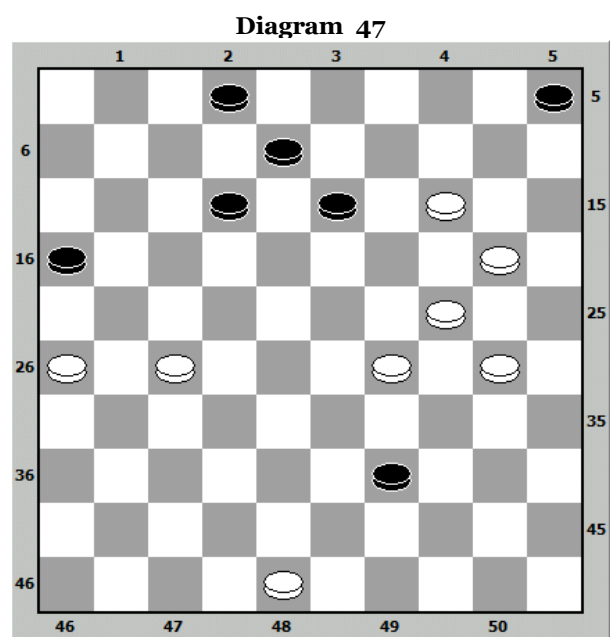
Ernest Arthur Duboille
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: 161 Duboille, Ernest

Source: Damier Amiénois

Draughts book: Progrès de la Somme

Date of publication: 8-11-1937



Solution:

1. 48-43 39x48 2. 29-23 48x25 3. 14-9 25x21
4. 9x7 2x11 5. 26x6

60 Dumont, Auguste Sr.

60.1 Brief biography

It is quite difficult to find out what exactly were the activities of Dumont Sr. and Lucien Dumont, the uncle of André Dumont Jr. In 1910. We know about the participation of a certain Dumont in the Paris championship. Dumont was the vice president of Damier Français¹²¹. Unfortunately, only the surname is mentioned, but it must have been Lucien Dumont. At the end of 1910 all board members of Damier Français were reelected, but Dumont announced that he no longer wanted to be on the board¹²². We will see that in 1922 the letter 'A' appears before Dumont's name, as well as a picture of him, which we will reproduce below in the form of a drawing. Dumont Sr.'s real first name was Auguste¹²³, as we shall see in a problem of his printed hereafter. The important draughts club Damier Parisien, which had at least 105 members in 1922, tells us that its prosperity was the work of Mr. A. Dumont, former president¹²⁴ and the current président d'honneur. The voice of Damier Parisien, through its delegates Chardonnet, Dumont, and Pougnauld in the French Draughts Federation led to the abolition of blowing¹²⁵. In 1926 Dumont Sr. played one draw against the blind player Springer. His son Dumont Jr. would lose his game. The whole session lasted

¹²¹ Bulletin mensuel du Damier Français, January 1910, No. 1, p. 3

¹²² Bulletin mensuel du Damier Français, December 1910, No. 11, p. 132

¹²³ My thanks to Richard Przewozniak who spoke to a descendant of Dumont Sr. This descendant mentioned that his great-grandfather's first name was Auguste and not André.

¹²⁴ He was the president in 1921: See *Le Jeu de Dames*, 15-1-1921, No. 3, p. 19

¹²⁵ *Le jeu de Dames* (Marcel Bonnard), 25-4-1922, No. 18

only 3 hours and the games would appear in print¹²⁶. After this date we lost track of Duboille, who, by the way, was a problem composer, and I did not find any more games that he played.



André Dumont Sr.
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¹²⁶ Het Damspel, December 1926, No. 12, p. 196-197

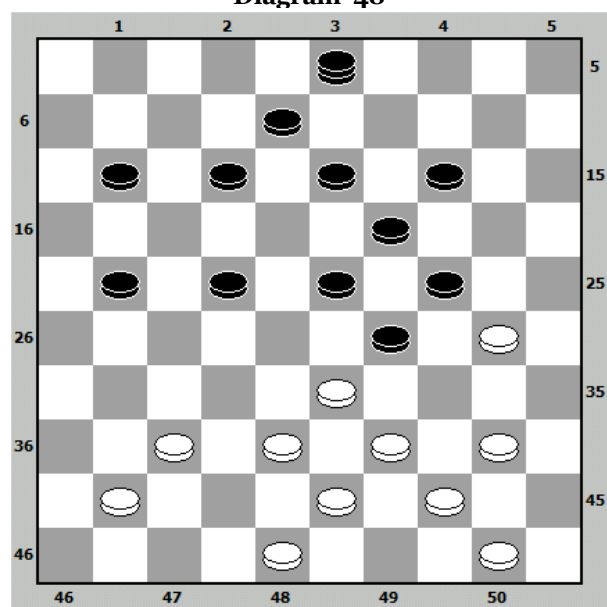
Composition: 247 - Auguste Dumont Sr.

Source: Section des dames

Journal: Le Progrès de la Somme

Date of publication: 2 mai 1896, p. 3

Diagram 48



Solution:

1. 33-28 22x31 2. 41-36 24x35 3. 36x20 3x25
4. 39-34 25x39 5. 44x2 35x44 6. 50x39

61 Dumont, Lucien

61.1 Brief biography

Lucien Dumont was a strong positional player who made special studies of openings. His opponents had little chance of winning in this area. However, he lacked deep knowledge of the theory and was quickly discouraged by a loss. In March and April 1906 Weiss won the Grand Handicap tournament at the Damier Parisien beating in the final Jahan (half pawn) followed by Dumont over whom Weiss won a game in 106 moves. Ottina and Bizot followed in the ranking. Perhaps that was the reason why Lucien Dumont from Paris was allowed to participate in the 1909 World Draughts Championship in Paris. With 6 points he reached the very last of the 8 places. The winner was Isidore Weiss with 20 points. When a split occurred at the S.D.P (Damier Parisien) in 1909, another club, Le Damier Français, was founded. Its headquarters were at Café du Commerce, 4 Boulevard Saint Denis (10) in Paris. Its staff was: M. Dambrun, president; Mr. Dumont, vice president; Mr. Serf, secretary; Mr. Pallu de la Barrière, treasurer; Mr. Isidore Weiss, consultant¹²⁷. In 1910 Dumont participated in the championship in Paris. He had been the Vice-President of Damier Français since 1909. Unfortunately, only the surname Dumont is mentioned, but in all probability that was Lucien Dumont, because he was then the chairman of Damier Français¹²⁸. At the end of 1910 all Damier

¹²⁷ Le damier universel. Journal du Jeu de Dames, 1910, Janvier, Number 4, p. 30

Le Xix^e Siècle, 8-12-1909, Paris, p. 6

¹²⁸ Bulletin mensuel du Damier Français, Février 1910, No. 1, p. 3

Français board members were reelected, but Dumont announced that he no longer wanted to be on the board¹²⁹ and he no longer participated in tournaments and played only in the club context.



Lucien Dumont
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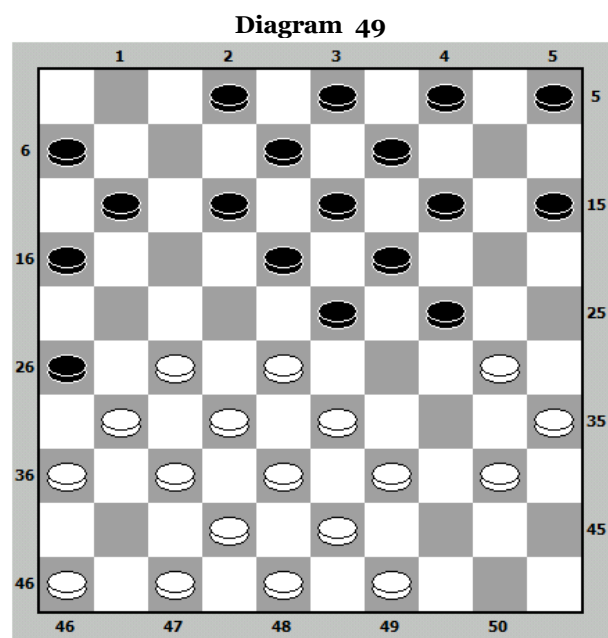
¹²⁹ Bulletin mensuel du Damier Français, December 1910, No. 11, p. 132

Composition: George Balédent – André Dumont Sr.

Source: Toernooibase

Draughts book:

Date of publication: 12-06-1909
Worldchampionship



Solution:

1.45-50 18-22 2.27x20 14x45

62 Duquenhem, Albert

62.1 Brief biography

Albert Duquenhem (sometimes also Duguenhem) was a composer of draughts problems, for we find his name already in 1887¹³⁰. We even see an endgame problem of his in a Dutch newspaper of 1941 that goes back¹³¹ to 1897.

He was from Ville-Saint-Ouen and took part in an international draughts tournament in Amiens in 1899 that was organized by the Draughts Circle of Amiens. Isidore Weiss from Paris won the tournament, but we do not see Duquenhem's name in the main group of 11 players. He probably played in another group, because we see him in the photo of the participants in Amiens.

His surname even appears in 1931, but he was probably already of advanced age or there was a namesake. Unfortunately, Duquenhem's results were not very good then.

On 21 June 1931 a six-a-side match was organised on the occasion of the visit of Gaston Beudin and Paul Scoupe. The results were as follows¹³² :

1. Beudin, Scoupe and Dubois, 6; 4. Dobel and Camus, 5;
6. Defoy, 2. A field trip of 11 Damier Amiens players to

¹³⁰ Gil Blas, 23 May 1887, p. 6

¹³¹ Het Volk, 26-4-1941. The paper includes a final game by Duquenhem mentioned in the draughts magazine "Le Jeu de Dames" from 1897.

¹³² Le Jeu de dames, 1930-1931, Nos. 115-116

Flixécourt (Somme) on the 28 June was a great success.
An improvised tournament gave the following results:
Team A. - Duboille, 4; Camus and Cavillon, 3; Dobel, 2.
Team B. - Beun, 5; Dubois, 4; Defoy, 3; Duquenhem, 0.
Team C (2nd category). - Roussel, 17; Mascré, 15; Gabet, 12; Vérité, 9; Danjou, 3; Longuet, 2.



Duquenhem

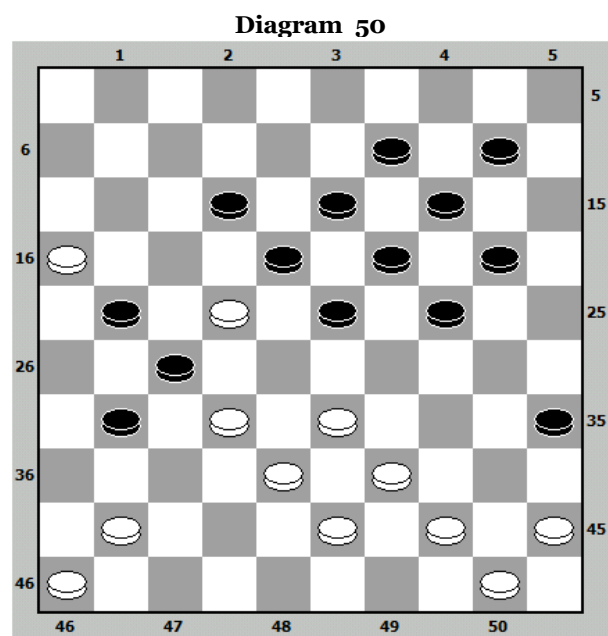
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Composition: 4231 Duquenhem

Source: Le Damier - George Balédent

Draughts book: Volume 3

Date of publication: 1886



Solution:

1. 32-28 23x32 2. 33-29 24x42 3. 43-38 32x34
4. 44-39 34x43 5. 45-40 35x44 6. 50x8 13x2
7. 22x13

63 Dussaut, Anatole

63.1 Brief biography

Anatole Dussaut¹³³ (1857-1906) was the son of a wine merchant Jules François Dussaut, owner of Château Tranchère in Cenon, a suburb of Bordeaux in the Gironde. He married his first cousin Claire Marthe Dussaut by whom he had four children.

He was a precocious student, brilliant at mathematics, who studied medicine. He directed the hospitals of Berck and Paris. In particular he was director of the hospital in Aubervilliers in 1899. Unfortunately, his death at the age of 49, as well as that of two of his children, was linked to his professional activity because this hospital received highly contagious patients.

Only one of his children, Robert, reached adulthood. He was awarded the Grand Prix de Rome in music. Robert's daughter Thérèse Dussaut, Anatole's granddaughter, is a piano virtuoso who can be seen on YouTube. She also managed to get her father Robert Dussaut, Anatole's son, to play his music in concert.

Dr. Dussaut's record of achievements:

Triple World Champion (unofficial) in 1885, 1886, and 1894; Vice World Champion in 1899 (in Amiens, beaten by Isidore Weiss).

2 times French champion, in 1885 and 1886

2 times vice-champion of France, in 1887 and 1899.

¹³³ <https://www.jeudedames-rhonealpes.fr/+Docteur-Anatole-Dussaut+26-9-2021>



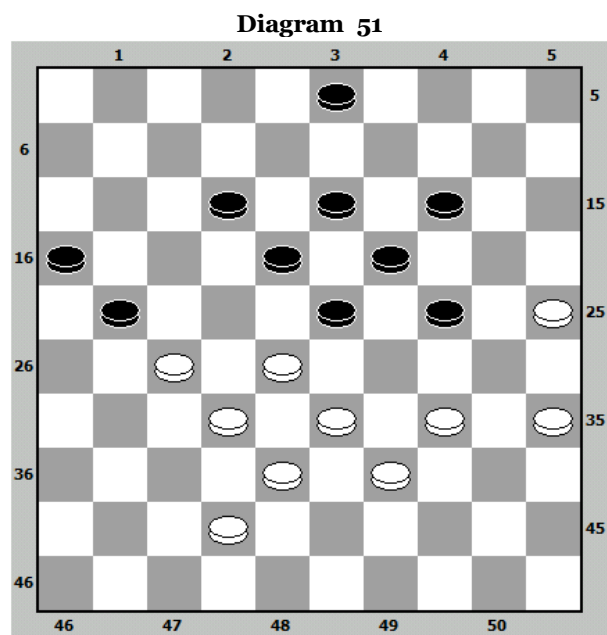
Anatole Dussaud
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Composition: Anatole Dussaut to Klaas de Heer

Source: Amiens

Tournoi: Tournoi international de Dames

Date of publication: 00-08-1886



Solution:

This sacrifice is known as the ‘Dussaut Sacrifice’:

1. 35-30 24x35 2. 27-22 18x27 3. 33-29 13-18
4. 29-24 19x30 5. 28x10 27-31 6. 10-5 18-22
7. 5-10 12-18 8. 32-28 22x44 9. 10-14 30x39
10. 38-33 39x28 11. 14x49 2-0

64 Embden, Ephraim van

64.1 Brief biography

The Freemason Ephraim van Embden (1752–1832) wrote one of the earliest books on draughts¹³⁴ as early as 1785, with an improved edition appearing in 1848. As a broker, he dealt in “real estate, bonds, loans, and household effects.” Van Embden lived in Amsterdam, residing from 1787 to 1794 on the Herengracht 2, and from 1800 to 1813 on the Zandstraat 29.

In 1761, Ephraim first became acquainted with draughts when, guided by his father, he visited the French coffeehouse on the Kalverstraat. His draughts book is regarded as the oldest Dutch work on the game. For a long time, it served in the Netherlands as a reference work for enthusiasts. However, the study of this book is made difficult by several factors. Throughout the entire work, not a single diagram is included, and all moves and positions are given in the old notation system (starting with 1 in the lower left and ending with 50 in the upper right).

The book nevertheless contains a great number of interesting positions, which many draughts players will study with pleasure. Yet it is really for the true devotee, as it requires some effort. The work also preserves a rule that has long since disappeared in the Netherlands: a piece that reaches the opponent’s back row immediately becomes a king, even if the capture is not yet completed. Under the later Dutch

¹³⁴ **EMBDEN, Ephraim van** (1785). *Verhandeling over het damspel*. Uitgegeven te Amsteldam, by J.A. Crajenschot, boekverkoper. Voor rekening van den auteur.

rules, this was abolished: the piece must continue its capture sequence if possible and only then becomes a king. In the following position, for example, White remains with 35x4 resting as a king, while Black is to move—just as in the Spanish version of the game.



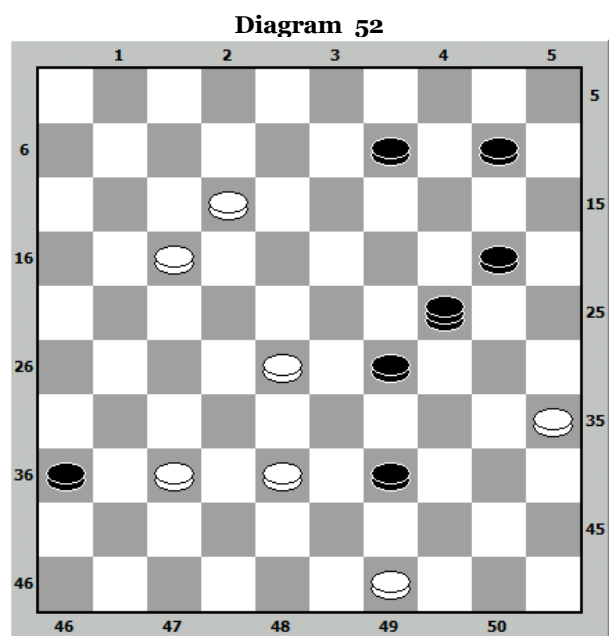
Ephraim van Embden

Composition: Ephraim van Embden

Source: Book

Title: Verhandeling over het damspel

Date of publication: 1785



Solution:

1. 12-8 24x2 2. 37-31 36x27 3. 17-11 2x16
4. 28-22 27x18 5. 49-44 16x40 6. 35x4

65 Etten, H.A. van

65.1 Brief biography

The Dutch draughts player H.A. van Etten, who lived in Paris was not a good player, but an extraordinary organizer for the Dutch draughtsmen who stayed in Paris. He lived at 10 Rue Vivienne, was a member of the *Société Damier Parissienne*, and was very active as an organizer for Dutch draughts between 1909 and 1910. When the master Eugène Leclercq died in Paris in 1908 and the magazine *Le Jeu de Dames* was deprived of its editor-in-chief, its survival was secured by H. A. van Etten, Edmond Renoir, and other amateurs living in Paris.

When then *Het Damspel*, the monthly magazine and official organ of the National Dambonds appeared, Mr. H.A. van Etten was of course a co-worker¹³⁵. He and the president of the Société Damier Parissienne Mr. Edmond Renoir organized the world draughts championship in Paris in June 1909, which Isidore Weiss won. It was again Van Etten who did everything possible to get Jack de Haas to come to Paris in July 1910 to play against Fabre, Weiss, Chardonnet, and Woldouby¹³⁶.

Van Etten, who lived in Paris, was a close friend of Mathis for 20 years, and in 1910 he felt the end of his life approaching. Eight days before his death Van Etten visited Mathis¹³⁷, which is proof of the strong friendship that existed between these two

¹³⁵ Zutphensche courant, 15-4-1909

¹³⁶ De courant, 3-8-1910

¹³⁷ Nieuwe Apeldoornsche courant 22-7-1933

draughtsmen. Strangely enough, after 1910 we hear nothing more about this great organiser.



H. A. van Etten

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66 Fabre, Marius

66.1 Brief biography

Marius Fabre, born 19 April 1890 in Marseille and died 16 March 1945 in the 10th arrondissement of Paris, was a French draughts player.

Marius Fabre from Marseille took part in the 1909 World Draughts Championship in Paris. He reached the 6th of 8 places with 12 points. The winner was Isidore Weiss with 20 points.

In the championship in Paris, he reached the 4th of 8 places with 16 points. The winner was Léonard Ottina with 20 points. Fabre was the champion of France in 1921. He shared the fourth place in the 1928 World Draughts Championship with the Frenchman Marcel Bonnard and the Dutchman Wim Rustenburg.

He was a three-time World Draughts Vice Champion. The first time was in 1925. In 1926 he won the world title for the second time by beating his compatriot Stanislas Bizot in a match in Paris with a score of 12:8. He was the Vice world champion again in 1928 after losing his title to Ben Springer during a tournament in Amsterdam. He became the World Champion again in 1931 by winning the World Championship, which was held as a tournament that year in Paris. He extended the world title in 1932 by beating Maurice Raichenbach in a match with a score of 11:9. He played another match against Raichenbach in 1933, but then lost the world title with 9:11 and thus was the Vice World Champion again.



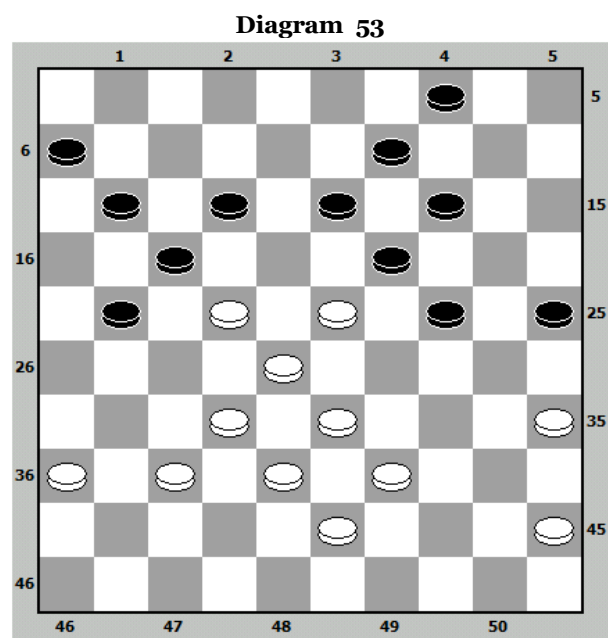
Marius Fabre
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Composition: Marius Fabre to Marcel Bonnard

Source:

Tournoi : Match

Date of publication: 1917



Solution:

1. 23-18 12x23 2. 33-29 24x31 3. 36x7

67 Fertel

67.1 Brief biography

Little is known about the draughtplayer Fertel (Fortel) from Amiens. He took part in the international draughts tournament in Amiens in 1899 organized by the Draughts Circle of Amiens. Here are the names of the players who registered for it:

Barteling, Leclercq, Weiss, and Zimmermann from Paris; Dussaut from Aubervilliers; Fernand Beudin from Courbevoie; Gaston Beudin from Billancourt; Vardon from Caen; Degraeve and Ardouin from Lille; Duquenhém from Ville-Saint-Ouen; Duboille from Flixécourt; Andrieux from Béthune; E. Petré from Quivières; Le Goff from Lyon; Raphael from Marseille; G. Balédent, Steau, Moyencourt, Fossé, Beauvais, Dutoille, Robillard, Fertel, Boutillier, Duquenhém, Bourguignon, Duchaussoy, Robert, Tarlet, Monroy, Lefèvre from Amiens and its surroundings. Five Dutch masters: Vervloet, Blankenaar, Baudet, Leluin, B. Pack (Amsterdam) and a young Russian master were on the list too¹³⁸.

The tournament was played in different groups. One of the players (Ardouin), who had ended up in the first final group, could not continue the tournament, and therefore the tournament in the first final group was played with 11 participants. Isidore Weiss from Paris won this tournament.

Four players did not play for various reasons in the second final group, so the tournament was played with eight participants. The results for the second group were: 12. Ardouin, 13. Beauvais, 14. Vardon, 15.

¹³⁸ Revue des deux mondes, Volume 154, 1899, p. 222

L'Univers illustré, Journal hebdomadaire, No. 2296, 25 March 1899, p. 190

Robert, 16/17 Fossé, Boutillier, 18. Bourguignon, 19.
Andrieux, 20. Fertel (Fortel).



Fertel

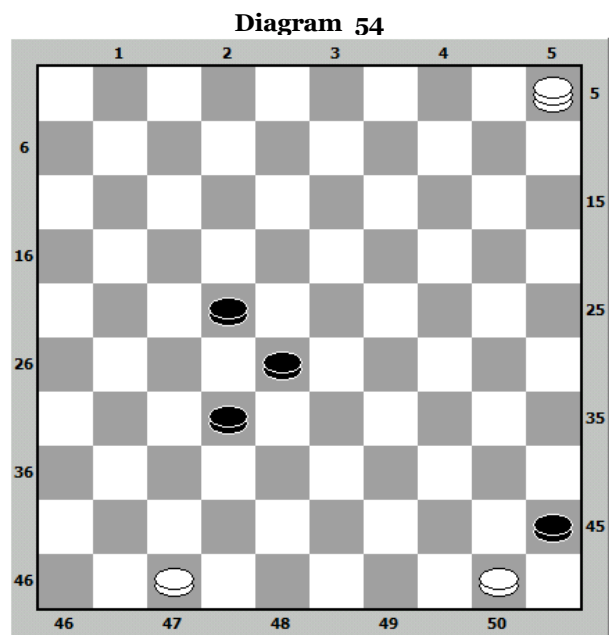
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Composition: Balédent won from Fertel

Source: La Patrie – Canada, p. 16

Rubrique de jeu de damas: M.J.A. Bleau

Date of publication: 5-9-1908



Solution:

1. 47-42 28-33 2. 5x41 33-39 3. 42-38 39-44
4. 50x39 22-27 5. 41-46 27-31 6. 46-41 31-36
7. 41-46 36-41 8. 46x23 45-50 9. 38-33 50-45
10. 23-1 45-50 11. 1-45

68 Fossé, F.

68.1 Brief biography

Fossé, a draughts player from Amiens, took part in the International Tournament in Amiens in 1886. He came 23rd out of 24 players with 6.5 points. The winner was Dr. Anatole Dussaut with 39.5 points.

He took part in the international draughts tournament in Amiens in 1899 organized by the Draughts Circle of Amiens. Here are the names of the players who registered for it:

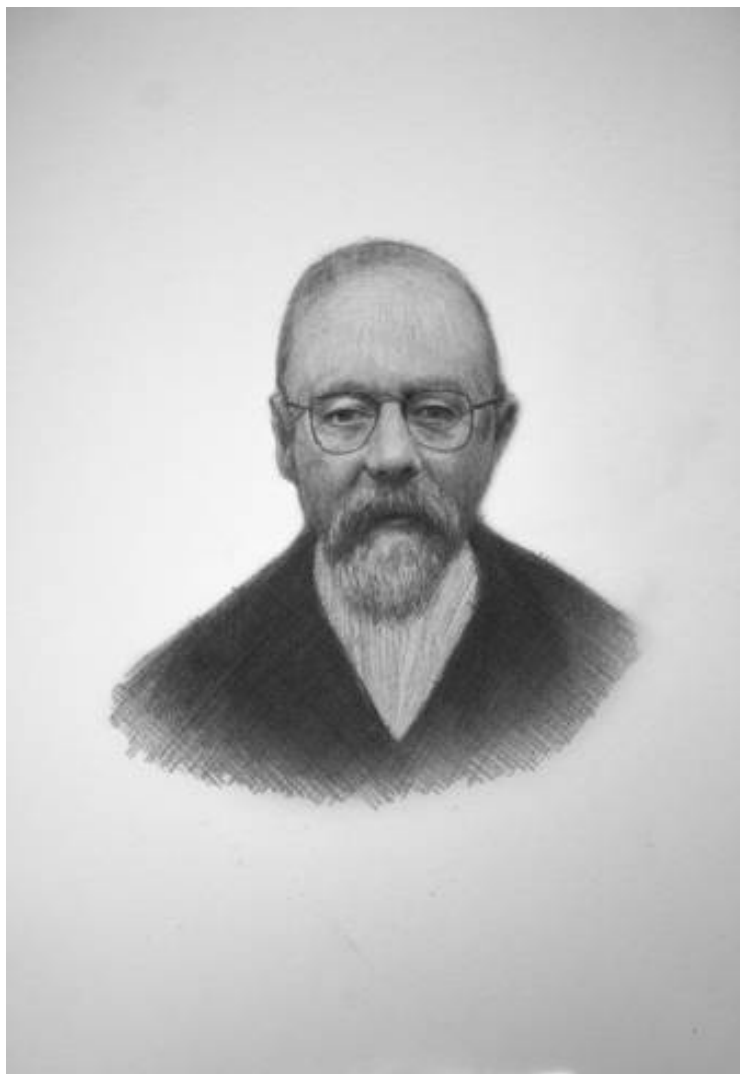
Barteling, Leclercq, Weiss, and Zimmermann from Paris; Dussaut from Aubervilliers; Fernand Beudin from Courbevoie; Gaston Beudin from Billancourt; Vardon from Caen; Degraeve and Ardouin from Lille; Duquenhém from Ville-Saint-Ouen; Duboille from Flixécourt; Andrieux from Béthune; E. Petré from Quivières; Le Goff from Lyon; Raphael from Marseille; G. Balédent, Steau, Moyencourt, Fossé, Beauvais, Dutoille, Robillard, Fertel, Boutillier, Duquenhém, Bourguignon, Duchaussoy, Robert, Tarlet, Monroy, Lefèvre from Amiens and its surroundings. Five Dutch masters: Vervloet, Blankenaar, Baudet, Leluin, B. Pack (Amsterdam) and a young Russian master were on the list too¹³⁹.

The first final group was played with 11 participants. Four players did not play for various reasons in the second final group, so the tournament was played with eight participants. The results for the second group were: 12. Ardouin, 13. Beauvais, 14. Vardon, 15.

¹³⁹ Revue des deux mondes, Volume 154, 1899, p. 222

L'Univers illustré, Journal hebdomadaire, No. 2296, 25 March 1899, p. 190

Robert, 16/17 Fossé, Boutillier, 18. Bourguignon, 19.
Andrieux, 20. Fertel (Fortel).



F. Fossé

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69 Garoute, Joseph

69.1 Brief biography

Joseph Garoute took part in the Great International Tournament in Lyon in 1894, where he finished 6th out of 15 participants with 34 points. The winner was Louis Raphael with 49 points. Thereafter he participated in the Championship of France in 1895 in Marseille. He took the 5th of 15 places with 38 points. The winner was Eugène Leclercq with 44 points.

In 1909 he and Ardouin functioned as conseiller technique at the *Fédération des Damistes Français* of which the prend date was 1 January 1909. At Pentecost 1910 a great draughts tournament had taken place in Marseille with the following result: 1. Molimard, 2. Sonier, 3. Le Goff, Auréas, Beudin, Carle, Dentrux, Dumaine, Garoute with 5 points each¹⁴⁰.

When he was the champion of Marseille in 1912, he was allowed to take part in the World Draughts Championship where he finished 8th out of 10 participants with 11 points. The winner was Herman Hoogland with 25 points. In the International Tournament in Marseille in 1924 he was 5th out of 6 participants with 7 points. The winner was Benedictus Springer with 15 points. Finally, in the World Championship of 1931 in Paris he became 6th out of 9 participants with 15 points. The winner was Marius Fabre with 27 points. After that

¹⁴⁰ De Groene Amsterdammer, 5 June 1910, p. 12

championship news about Garoute went quiet, and he probably did not participate in more competitions.



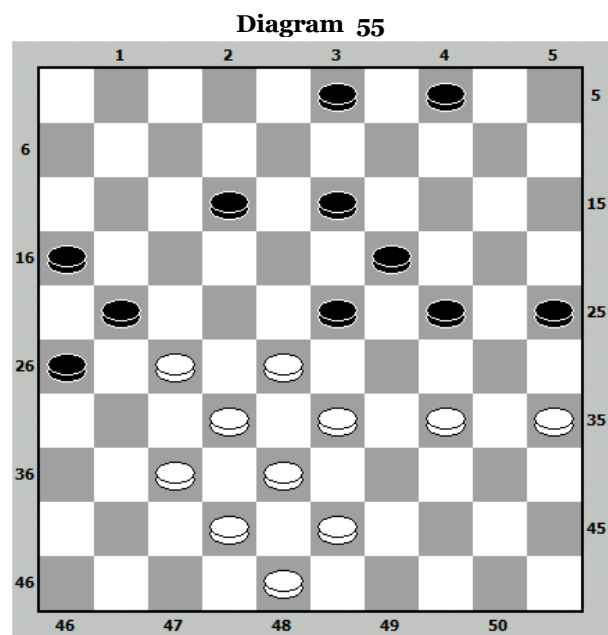
J. Garoute
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Composition: J. Garoute to Alfred Molimard

Source:

Tournoi : Championnat du monde

Date of publication: 28-08-1912



Solution:

1. 34-29 23x34 2. 37-31 26x37 3. 32x41 21x23
4. 33-29 24x33 5. 38x7

70 Giroux, Henri

70.1 Brief biography

The first time we come across the full name of Henri Giroux is as a composer of problems¹⁴¹. The first second we find him in a photo during the match between Louis Raphaël and Isidore Weiss in 1901. This match finished undecided with 10:10. Thereafter we have to wait until 1921-1925 to have more interesting sightings of this player.

On 3 September 1921 Weiss played a friendly match against the great Marseillaise Master Giroux. He could not get any further than a draw. The initiative for the French championship in 1921 was taken by the Paris draughts club. The result of the preliminary match at the Paris drafts club was: Fabre 12 points, Springer 10 points, Giroux 8 points, Bizot 6 points, Cros 4 points. The match for the championship in France ended with Marius Fabre's victory over Dr. Alfred Molimard. The 10-match game ended 11:9 to Fabre.

The Haarlem Checkers Club lost in Paris on Thursday afternoon (21 August 1924) against the Damier Parisien at 7:13. The players of Damier Parisien were: 1. Marius Fabre (champion of France), 2. Isidore Weiss (ex-World Champion), 3. Stanislas Bizot, 4. Paul Sonier, 5. Giroux, 6. Lucien Dumont, 7. Bêlard, 8. André Dumont Jr., 9. Sirlin, 10. Darrigan¹⁴². Giroux beat Bizot 11:9 in a match early in 1925, but lost 11:5 in another match against Marius Fabre. During the World Championship in 1925 Giroux was

¹⁴¹ L'Univers Illustré, 4-8-1894, p. 15

¹⁴² Haarlem's Dagblad, 14 July 1924, p. 12

already seriously ill, recovered afterwards, but died suddenly months later. The draughts world lost a very strong player in him¹⁴³.



F. Giroux
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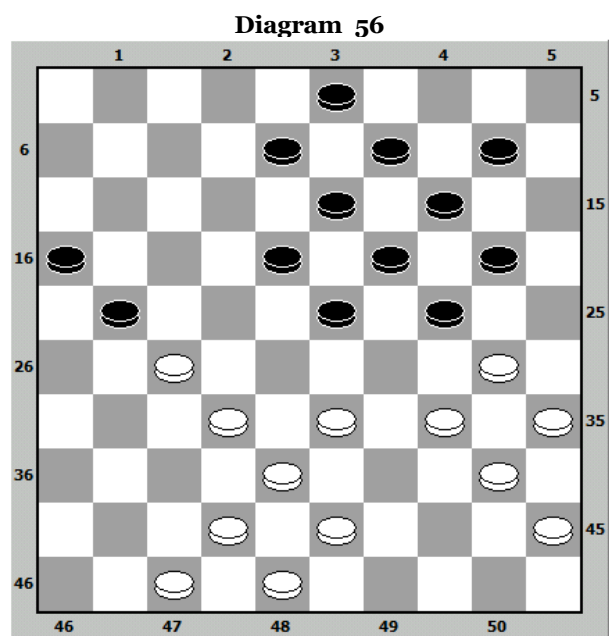
¹⁴³ Het Damspel, 1-1-1926, No. 1, p. 24

Composition: Shot of Giroux in a game

Source: Holland – Het Damspel, p. 20

Draughts section: J. Metz

Date of publication: 21.01.1937



Solution:

1. 27-22 18x27 2. 33-29 24x33 3. 38x18 27x49
4. 34-29 13x22 5. 30-24 19x30 6. 35x2 49x35
7. 29-24 35x19 8. 2x30

71Goff, Yves le

71.1 Brief biography

The French draughts poet Yves le Goff was not only a draughts player, but also a known composer of endgames and problems. He also wrote beautiful verses about draughts and players. Le Goff was the first to discover that against four pieces behind the 36-4 line there was one fixed system by which one could always force a draw with a dame on the long line¹⁴⁴. With regards to his activities as draughts player we know that he obtained the 11th out of 15 places in the Great International Tournament of Paris in 1894 with 21 points. Louis Raphael shared the first place with Louis Barteling and Anatole Dussaut with 39 points.

In the 1895 French Championship in Marseille le Goff came 8th out of 15 participants, scoring 27 points. The winner was Eugène Leclercq with 44 points. Le Goff participated in the Tournament of Amiens in 1899 where he gained the 8th out of 11 places with 16 points. The winner was Isidore Weiss with 31 points. In the Tournament of Lyon in 1907 le Goff finished in the third place with 30 points. The winner was Marcel Bonnard with 42,5 out of 50 points.

At Pentecost 1910 a great draughts tournament had taken place in Marseille with the following result: 1. Molimard, 2. Sonier, 3. Le Goff, Auréas, Beudin, Carle, Dentrux, Dumaine, Garoute with 5 points

¹⁴⁴ Arnhemse courant, 5 July 1958

each¹⁴⁵. After this active period of competitions, he devoted himself more to poems and compositions of endgames and problems. Yves Le Goff¹⁴⁶ passed away in 1917.



Yves le Goff
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¹⁴⁵ De Groene Amsterdammer, 5 June 1910, p. 12

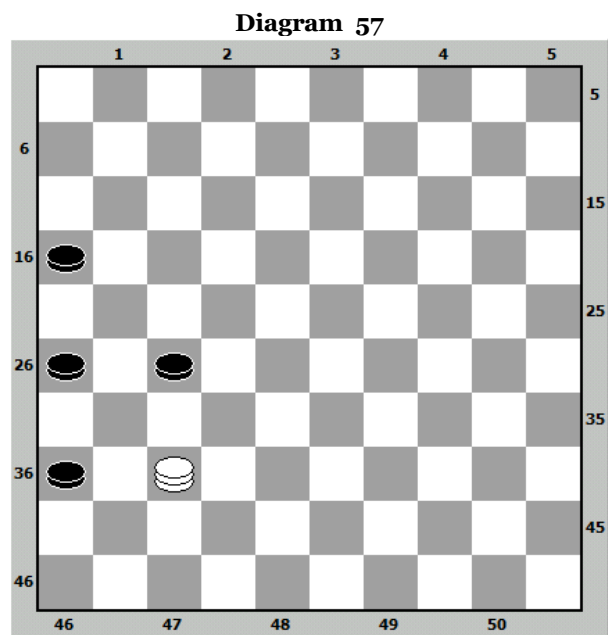
¹⁴⁶ Het Damspel, 6-6-1921, No. 6, p. 76

Composition: Famous draw position of Yves le Goff

Source: Tournooibase dammen

Magazine : Le Damier Universel

Date of publication: 00-04-1913



Solution:

Draw position: Black to play

72 Grebber, H. A. J.

72.1 Brief biography

A very well-known figure in the draughts world was Mr H. A. J. de Grebber (1852-1917), one of the founders and later an honorary member of the United Amsterdam Draughts Association (V.A.D.) in 1900. For more than 40 years he had served the draughts movement with great zeal and cheerfulness.

Grebber took part in the Draughts Championship of the Netherlands in 1902, where he finished 10th out of 14 participants with 8 points. The winner was Jack de Haas with 20 points.

For a short time, he and P. T. Rutten from Rotterdam were the treasurers¹⁴⁷ of the National Draughts Federation (Nationalen Dambond) before it merged with the General Dutch Draughts Federation (Algemene Nederlandsche Dambond) to become the Dutch Draughts Federation (Nederlandse Dambond)¹⁴⁸. For many years he was also the vice president of the V.A.D.

The V.A.D. (Verenigd Amsterdamsch Damgenootschap) was responsible for organizing the match between Isidore Weiss and Jack de Haas in 1907 that finished 21:19 to Isidore Weiss. Messrs. De Grebber and Van Leeuwen made themselves very valuable on this occasion¹⁴⁹.

¹⁴⁷ De courant, 18-10-1909

¹⁴⁸ De Groene Amsterdammer, 15 May 1910, p. 13

¹⁴⁹ Het Damspel draughts magazine, November 1910, issue 8, p. 111

Grebber was not one of the top players, but thanks to his efforts and those of others like Jack de Haas and Philip Battefeld draughts activities in Amsterdam got off the ground.



H. A. J. Grebber

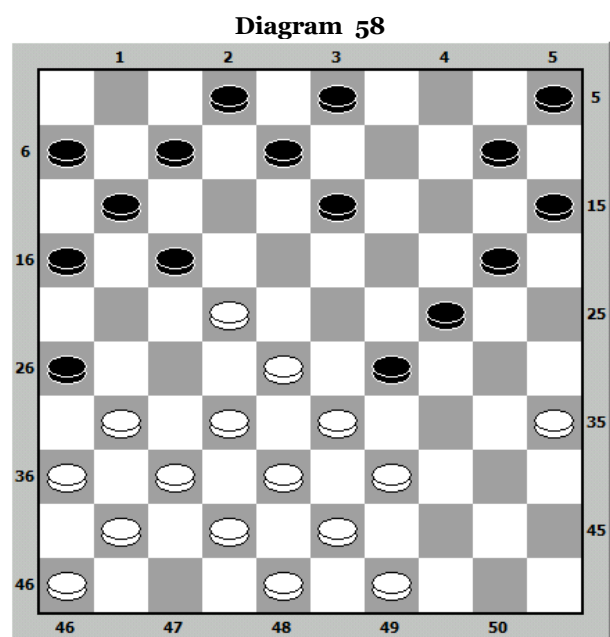
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Composition: H.A.J. de Grebber – A. Cardona

Source: Book : Voor het dambord. Met J. de Haas en Ph. L. Battefeld (Edition A.K.W. Damme)

Draughts section: pp. 41-42

Date of publication: 1927



Grebber failed to make a winning draughts dama

Solution:

1. 22-18 13x22 2. 35-30 24x35 3. 33x24 22x44
4. 49x40 35x44 5. 31-27 20x29 6. 43-39 44x33
7. 27-21 16x27 8. 32x1 15-20 9. 1x45 8-12
10. 45x16 10-15 11. 38x29 6-11 12. 16x7 2x11

73 Haas, Jack de

73.1 Brief biography

Jacob Bernard (Jack) de Haas (November 1 1875, London, England - December 21 1940, Scheveningen, Netherlands) was a Dutch draughts player. When he was two, his parents took him to Manchester, and two years later, in 1879, they moved to Amsterdam. This is where Jack spent most of his life: his childhood, youth, and mature years working as a diamond cutter. He was married twice. At the age of 55, in 1920, he moved to Brussels. From 1931 until his death, he lived in Scheveningen.

It is not possible to recount all the successes of his almost 50-year career as a draughts player, because that would require several books. I can therefore suffice with presenting only some of his most resounding achievements in the chronological order. In 1898 there was the match De Haas - A. Zomerdijk 8:2; Next we see De Haas - Content 10:2; 1902 champion of the Netherlands; 1904 match De Haas - Benima 6:0; 1904 De Haas - Isidore Weiss 10:10 (first match); 1907 match De Haas - Isidore Weiss 19:21 (second match); 1908 champion of the Netherlands; 1909 No. 3 in the International Match at Paris; 1910 match De Haas - Wouldouby 5:1; 1910 match De Haas - Marius Fabre 10:2; 1910 match De Haas - Dr. Alfred Molimard 9:7; 1911 champion of the Netherlands; 1912 No. 2 in the World Championship match in Rotterdam; 1916 champion of the Netherlands; 1919 champion of the Netherlands.

He had an important contribution in founding draughts clubs. Further in all mind sports his keen

intellect made him an excellency; besides being a master of draughts he was a very strong chess and bridge player.



Jack de Haas
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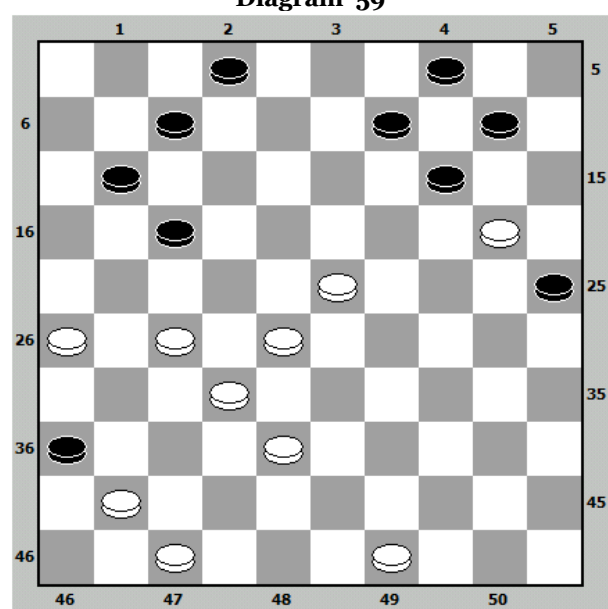
Composition: Jack de Haas

Source: Tournooibase dammen

Magazine : Het Damspel

Date of publication: 00-02-1908

Diagram 59



Solution:

1.27-21 7-12 2.21-16 2-7 3.23-18 12x23
4.28x19 14x23 5.41-37 25x14 6.37-31 36x27
7.32x1

74 Haudricourt

74.1 Brief biography

Mr. Haudricourt apparently had to do with the foundation of the Société Damier Parisien which had its headquarters at the Brasserie Yann, 7 rue des Petites Ecuries in Paris in 1900. The draughts clubs were founded in 1910¹⁵⁰:

Damier Sigle Président Fondation Siège
Beaujolais DB Thermo janvier 1908 M.Guichon, cafetier à Beaujeu
Français DF Dambrun 15 décembre 1909 Café des Négociants, 78 bd sébastopol, Paris
Grenoblois DG Laurent mars 1905 Café Beyle, 2 Hotel de la Cité, Grenoble
Lyonnais DL Bolzé 30 mai 1901 Gde Brasserie de la Guillotière, pl du Pont, Lyon
Niçois DNC Baud 25 juin 1906 Café de l'Univers, 10 bd Mac-Mahon, Nice
Nord (du) DND Delescluse 28 mai 1899 Café de Russie, 2 pl de Reigneaux, Lille
Parisien SDP Haudricourt 4 avril 1900 Brasserie Yann, 7 rue des Petites Ecuries, Paris
Phocéen D.Ph Gaufrès 21 mai 1909 Gde Brasserie Suisse, 34 cours Belsunce, Marseille
Picard DP Robert 18 décembre 1907 Café Alcide, 6bis place St Martin, Amiens
Romanais-Péageois DRP Hennemann 2 mars 1907 Grand café de Marseille, pl d'Armes, Romans
Rouennais DR Lieubray 6 décembre 1906 Café Steueur, 4 et 6 rue des Charrettes, Rouen
Valentinois DVT Gonon 5 décembre 1909 Café Vial, place Madrier-de-Monjau, Valence
Venaissin DIV Boudin Aîné 1er décembre 1907 Gd café Glacier, bd Voltaire, Isle-sur-Sorgue
Viennois DVS Frenay juillet 1908 Café de la Terrasse, cours Romestang, Vienne.

Haudricourt was thus the first president of the Société Damier Parisien¹⁵¹ and present in the photo that was taken at the championship celebrated in Paris in 1909. We see him in the photo between Mr. Van Etten – a Dutchman living in Paris – and Mr. Renoir, the president of Damier Parisien that year.

¹⁵⁰ Damier Universel, No. 8, 1-5-1910. With thanks to Revest Michel in the forum of FFJD – 9-10-2010

¹⁵¹ L'Echo de Paris, 4 March 1912, p. 5

At the time Mr. Haudricourt was already of an advanced age. Between 1911 and 1918 he was active in solving draughts problems that were published in L'Écho de Paris. After 1918¹⁵² his draughts activities quietened down.



Haudricourt
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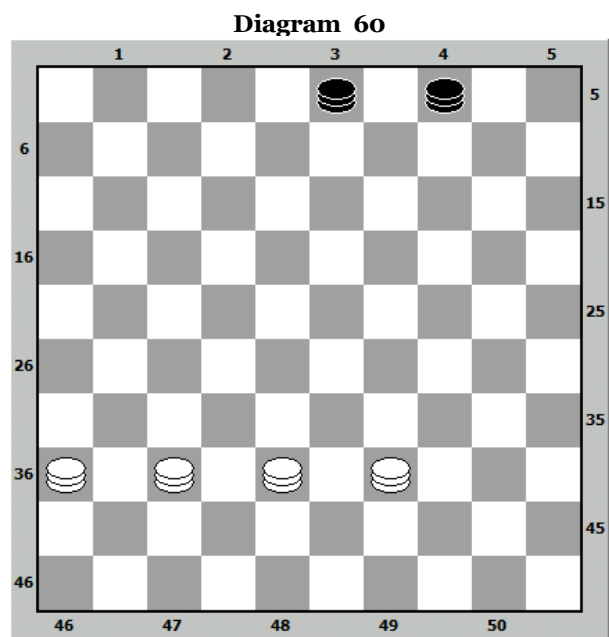
¹⁵² L'Echo de Paris, 30 March 1918, p. 4

Composition: Haudricourt

Original Source: Unknown

Magazine : Westfriesch Dagblad Onze Krant

Date of publication: 24-12-1937



Solution:

1. 38-15 3-9 2. 39-48 9-3 3. 37-32

75 Heer, Aris de

75.1 Brief biography

Little is known about Aris de Heer¹⁵³, born in Schermerhorn on 30 December 1805 and died in Middenbeemster on 15 May 1874, who was the strongest and most famous draughts player of the 19th century in the Netherlands. In the Beemster people were saying that Aris de Heer was initially going to be a teacher, but that the family of his first wife persuaded him to become a stockbreeder in the Beemster. He was married twice, to Jannetje Hoogland on 14 May 1826 and Neeltje Beets on 18 August 1841, and had 10 sons and 5 daughters. However, five children died immediately at or shortly after birth. Three of his sons also became well known draughtsmen:

- Klaas de Heer (28/07/1829 – 18/09/1904)
- Cornelis de Heer (08/12/1845 – 20/11/1891)
- Jan de Heer (10/07/1860 – 02/11/1936).

According to Johann Friedrich Moser¹⁵⁴ who wrote "Zak-Encyclopedie voor Dammers" Aris de Heer, the father of Klaas de Heer, was the strongest player in the Netherlands from 1821 to 1871. Tradition let us know that Aris de Heer did not lose any game - it would be the worst thing that could happen to him. During a market visit to Amsterdam De Heer played against an amateur draughtsman, probably a

¹⁵³ RUITER, Jan de (2000). Aris de Heer: De grootste dammer uit de 19e eeuw
<http://draughtshistory.hoofddlijn.nl/index.php/bekende-dammers/aris-de-heer>

¹⁵⁴ MOSER, Johan Friedrich (1963) Zak-Encyclopedie voor Dammers. Uitgeverij in den Toren, Baarn

Frenchman. When the game ended in a draw after a hard struggle, De Heer stood up and explained to many bystanders that he would rather have received the news that his best ox, which he had brought to the market that morning, had died than lose the game.



Aris de Heer

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76 Heer, Aris de (Kzn)

76.1 Brief biography

Aris de Heer, son of Klaas de Heer and Neeltje Klerk, was born on November 6, 1859, and passed away on May 26, 1940. The first time we come across Aris de Heer (Kzn) is in a photo¹⁵⁵ of the team of draughts players from the Aris de Heer Draughts Club in 1908, taken during the simultaneous exhibition by Herman Hoogland in Middenbeemster.

Aris de Heer (Kzn) was the winner on February 26, 1885, in a tournament of 19 players held in Middenbeemster. The first prize, however, was taken by his uncle Cornelis de Heer¹⁵⁶ (Azn). On February 8, 1895, another draughts tournament was held in Middenbeemster. A. Zomerdijk won the first prize, while S. de Heer (Azn) claimed the second prize. The third prize went to Aris de Heer¹⁵⁷ (Kzn). In the first team of the Middenbeemster Draughts Club we find the following players¹⁵⁸:

- 1.- Jan Noome Mzn.
- 2.- Jac. Noome Mzn.
- 3.- Simon de Heer Azn.
- 4.- Aris de Heer Kzn.
- 5.- C. Noome Mzn.
- 6.- Jan de Heer Azn.
- 7.- Simon de Heer Kzn.

¹⁵⁵ De Revue der Sporten, 14 May 1908, No. 26, p. 878

¹⁵⁶ Enkhuizer Courant 4-3-1885 Cited by

<https://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl/index.php/prijdsdammen-nieuw-toegevoegd-aangepast/toernooien-1880-t-m-1889/303-1885-02-26>
18-5-2022

¹⁵⁷ Schuitemakers Purmerender courant, 1895-02-13, p. 2

¹⁵⁸ Schuitemakers Purmerender courant, 1910-12-21, p. 3

- 8.- P. Zeeman
- 9.- Jac. Noome Jzn.
- 10.- A. Noome



A. De Heer (Kzn)
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77 Heer, Cornelis de (Arisz)

77.1 Brief biography

Cornelis de Heer (9/12/1845 - 21/11/1891) was the son of Aris de Heer and Neeltje Beets. His father Aris settled as a cattle farmer in the Beemster. First at the corner of the Mijzerweg corner of the Westdijk and around 1857 at the Boreelhoeve at the corner of the Jisperweg with the Schermerhornerweg. Cornelis himself was a farmer and initially lived on the Jisperweg C128, but this would later become the Nekkerweg in the Beemster.

Much research on Aris de Heer has been done by the Dutch draughts historians Rob Jansen, Jan Wielaard, and Jan de Ruiter, who inform us that three sons of the famous Aris de Heer also became well known draughts players:

Klaas de Heer (28/07/1829 - 18/09/1904)

Jan de Heer (10/07/1860 - 02/11/1936)

Cornelis de Heer (08/12/1845 - 20/11/1891)

Cornelis de Heer was a strong player, but weaker than his brother Klaas, as is apparent¹⁵⁹ from a newspaper of 1877:

In the Cafe Bellevue in Purmerend last Thursday a draughts competition took place in which 16 gentlemen participated; the prize was won with 14 points by K. de Heer from Beemster; the 1st premium with 11½ points by M. de Jong from Hoogcarspel; the 2nd premium with 11 points by C. de Heer from Beemster, and the 3rd premium

¹⁵⁹ Hoornsche courant, 26/09/1877, cited by
<http://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl>

with 10 points, honoured by a draughts lover, by J. Groenteman from Amsterdam.

On March 21 1889 Cornelis de Heer won the first prize in the Midden Beemster in a tournament of 8 participants¹⁶⁰. Unfortunately, he passed away soon after.



Cornelis de Heer (Arisz)
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¹⁶⁰ <http://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl>

78 Heer, Jan de

78.1 Brief biography

Jan de Heer (10/07/1860 - 02/11/1936) was the son of Aris de Heer and co-founder of the Aris de Heer draughts club in 1906. The initiative came from Jack de Haas who gave draughts simultaneous games in the Midden Beemster. Afterwards De Haas proposed to found a draughts club and finding a name for this future club was no problem: "Aris de Heer". A board of five members was soon formed and Jan de Heer (Arisz) became the chairman.

Jan de Heer, like Jack de Haas, was one of the North Holland pioneers of making the draughts game popular everywhere. His activities resulted in his appointment as a board member of the Dutch Draughts Federation (Nederlandsche Dambond) which was founded on Sunday 9 April 1911. The board members of this union were:

C. G. VERVLOET, Rotterdam, Chairman; P. L. BATTEFELD, Amsterdam, Vice-President; W. VIJN, Hoogwoud, treasurer; HENRI J. van den BROEK, secretary; P. F. RUTTEN, 2nd secretary; J. DE HAAS, Amsterdam, the 6th board member; J. DE HEER AZN., Amsterdam, the 7th board member; D. BROUWER, Enkhuizen, the 8th board member; A. CARDOZO, Amsterdam, the 9th board member; J. MEIJER, Haarlem, the 10th board member.

Jan de Heer did not participate in tournaments, but was known as a strong player. The young Gerrit Beets soon found this out, thinking that he had won a game in 1912, as is shown hereafter.

The author of this book had the pleasure to have been the champion of this draughts club in his youth in 1962.



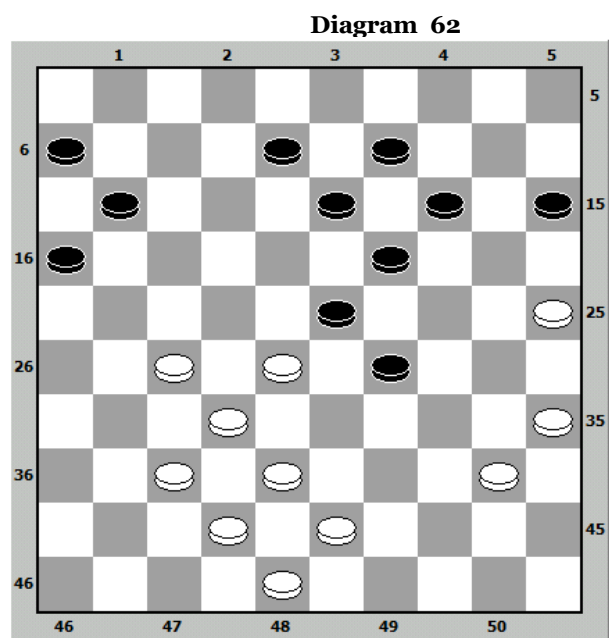
Jan de Heer (Arisz)
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**Composition: Gerrit Beets – Jan de Heer
(Arisz) 1-1**

**Source: Holland – Newspaper Haarlem's
Dagblad, p. 7**

Draughts section: J. W. van Dartelen

Date of publication: 30.12.1936



Solution:

1. 35-30 29-33 2. 38x18 13x31 3. 37x26 14-20
4. 25x12 11-17 5. 12x21 16x49

79 Heer, Klaas de

79.1 Brief biography

According to Johann Friedrich Moser who wrote "Zak-Encyclopedie voor Dammers" Klaas de Heer (1829-1904) was the strongest player in Holland from 1872 to 1885. Rob Jansen found several information about Klaas de Heer¹⁶¹:

1877 Purmerend 1st prize; 1878 Hoogkarspel 1st prize; 1878 Wieringerwaard 1st prize; 1881 Midden Beemster 1st prize; 1885 Alkmaar 1st prize; 1885 Midden Beemster 1st prize. Klaas de Heer was winner of a draughts tournament in Alblasterdam with 20 participants on November 9, 1876¹⁶² and in March 1878 he occupied 4th place in Ridderkerk¹⁶³.

De Heer participated in an international draughts competition which was held in 1886 in Amiens (France), where he reached an honorable 3rd place of the 24 participants with 37.5 points, two points less than the winner Dr. Anatole Dussaut. France. De Heer was not used to playing draughts on the white squares and this cost him several points in the beginning of the tournament. (If we take into account that his father, Aris de Heer, was still stronger than Klaas, then we come to the conclusion that Aris was

¹⁶¹ <https://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl/index.php/prijssdammen-nieuw-toegevoegd-aangepast/418-prijssdammen-in-nederland-1798-1899>

¹⁶² Het Vaderland 11.11.1876

<https://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl/index.php/prijssdammen-nieuw-toegevoegd-aangepast/toernooien-1870-t-m-1879/280-1876-11-09> 1-10-2021

¹⁶³ <https://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl/index.php/prijssdammen-nieuw-toegevoegd-aangepast/toernooien-1870-t-m-1879/286-1878-03-20> 1-10-2021

the best in the world between 1821 – 1871). His fellow townsman Antonie Zomerdijk (1836-1906) had a good 8th place with 28.5 points in this tournament and Baudet reached the 17th place with 18 points. J. B. van Vught also had 18 points and reached the 18th place. Jacq de Vos occupied the last place with only 5 points.



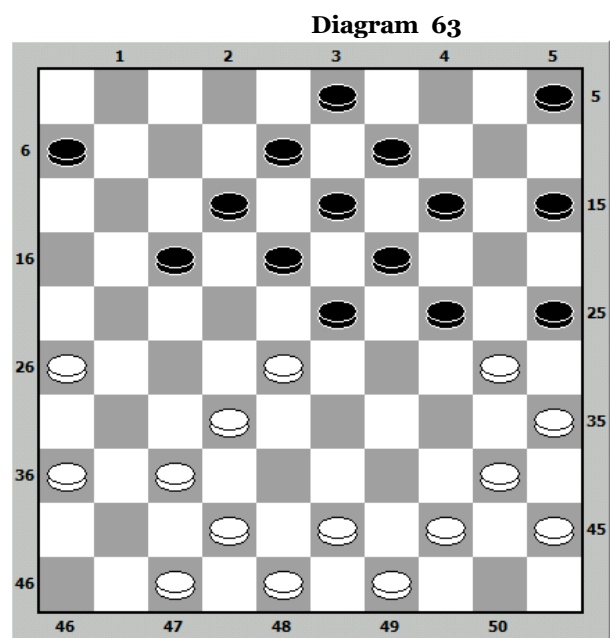
Klaas de Heer (Arisz)
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: Klaas de Heer – Henri Lesage

Source: Tournament of Amiens

Draughts section:

Date of publication: 15-8-1886



Solution:

1. 34-30 20-25 2. 28-22 18x38 3. 43x32 25x34
4. 40x7

80 Heer, Simon de (Azn)

80.1 Brief biography

Simon de Heer, son of Aris de Heer and Neeltje Beets, was born on March 19, 1863, in Middenbeemster. The first time we come across Simon de Heer¹⁶⁴ (Azn) is in a photo of the team of draughts players of the Aris de Heer Draughts Club in 1908 during the simultaneous exhibition by Herman Hoogland in Midden-beemster.

Other sons of the famous Aris de Heer who also became well-known draughts players were:

Klaas de Heer (28/07/1829 – 18/09/1904)

Jan de Heer (10/07/1860 – 02/11/1936)

Cornelis de Heer (08/12/1845 – 20/11/1891)

Both Simon de Heer (Kzn) and his uncle Simon de Heer (Azn) took part in Group II of a draughts tournament held in Middenbeemster in 1885. Out of 11 participants, they finished in 5th and 8th place¹⁶⁵ respectively.

A draughts tournament was played on March 3, 1892, in Middenbeemster. The first prize went to Anton Zomerdijk. Simon de Heer (Azn) won the first prize after a drawing of lots. The second prize went to Jb. Noome, by lot against Simon de Heer (Kzn), since both had achieved¹⁶⁶ the same number of winning points.

On February 8, 1895, another draughts tournament was held in Middenbeemster. Anton Zomerdijk took

¹⁶⁴ De Revue der Sporten, 14 May 1908, No. 26, p. 878

¹⁶⁵ <https://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl/index.php/prijdsdammen-nieuw-toegevoegd-aangepast/toernooien-1880-t-m-1889/303-1885-02-26>
18-5-2022

¹⁶⁶ Schuitemakers Purmerender courant, 1892-03-09, p. 2

the first prize, Simon de Heer (Azn) won the second prize, and the third prize went to Aris de Heer)¹⁶⁷ (Kzn).



S. de Heer (Azn)
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¹⁶⁷ Schuitemakers Purmerender courant, 1895-02-13, p. 2

81 Heer, Simon de (Kzn)

81.1 Brief biography

Simon de Heer, son of Klaas de Heer and Neeltje Klerk, was born on March 3, 1861, and passed away on January 14, 1936. The first time we come across Simon de Heer (Kzn) is in a photo¹⁶⁸ of the team of draughts players of the Aris de Heer draughts club in 1908, during the simultaneous exhibition by Herman Hoogland in Middenbeemster.

Both Simon de Heer (Kzn) and his uncle Simon de Heer (Azn) participated in Group II of a draughts tournament held in Middenbeemster in 1885. Out of the 11 participants, they occupied the 5th and 8th place¹⁶⁹ respectively. A draughts tournament was played on March 3, 1892, in Middenbeemster. The first prize went to Anton Zomerdijk. Simon de Heer (Azn) won the first prize after a draw. The second prize went to Jb. Noome, decided by lot against Simon de Heer (Kzn), as both had achieved¹⁷⁰ the same number of winning points. In the first team of the Middenbeemster draughts club, we find the following players¹⁷¹:

- 1.- Jan Noome Mzn.
- 2.- Jac. Noome Mzn.
- 3.- Simon de Heer Azn.
- 4.- Aris de Heer Kzn.
- 5.- C. Noome Mzn.
- 6.- Jan de Heer Azn.

¹⁶⁸ De Revue der Sporten, 14 May 1908, No. 26, p. 878

¹⁶⁹ <https://draughtshistory.hoofdlijn.nl/index.php/prijdsdammen-nieuw-toegevoegd-aangepast/toernooien-1880-t-m-1889/303-1885-02-26>
18-5-2022

¹⁷⁰ Schuitemakers Purmerender courant, 1892-03-09, p. 2

¹⁷¹ Schuitemakers Purmerender courant, 1910-12-21, p. 3

- 7.- Simon de Heer Kzn.
- 8.- P. Zeeman
- 9.- Jac. Noome Jzn.
- 10.- A. Noome



S. de Heer (Kzn)
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82 Homan, S.

82.1 Brief biography

The first time we come across S. Homan is in a photo¹⁷² of the team of draughts players of the Aris de Heer draughts club in 1908, during the simultaneous exhibition by Herman Hoogland in Middenbeemster. There are only a few reports to be found about this draughts player, but still he was among the best players of the Aris de Heer draughts club. For instance, we see that in 1923 he was part of the twelve-member team of the Aris de Heer draughts association¹⁷³.

- 1.- J. Noome Mz
- 2.- C. Noome Mz.
- 3.- Jan de Heer Az.
- 4.- P. Zeeman
- 5.- Jb. Noome Jz.
- 6.- A. de Heer Dz.
- 7.- W. Zomerdijk
- 8.- D. Eijken
- 9.- Aris de Heer Jz.
- 10.- S. Homan
- 11.- A. Wijs
- 12.- W. Swart

A year later, he would still belong to the twelve-member team of the Aris de Heer draughts club¹⁷⁴. That same year, however, he suddenly passed away, and in this way we learn that he actually lived in Wijde Wormer, where he worked as a cheesemaker at

¹⁷² De Revue der Sporten, 14 May 1908, No. 26, p. 878

¹⁷³ Provinciale Noordhollandsche courant, 1923-03-17, p. 5

¹⁷⁴ De Drie Meren, 1924-4-12, p. 10

the cheese factory on the Noorderweg¹⁷⁵. In this town he was also a member of the billiards club and held board positions there as well.



S. Homan

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¹⁷⁵ De Waterlander, 1924-10-18, p. 2

83 Homoet, D.

83.1 Brief biography

The first time we come across D. Homoet is in a photo¹⁷⁶ of the first team of 10 players of the V.A.D. draughts club in 1908. We also come across him in a photo¹⁷⁷ of the first team of 10 players of the V.A.D. for the second time, but this time in 1910.

In the preliminaries of the master tournament in 1910 he occupied the 6th place of the 7 participants. The winner was J. Noome from Purmerend.

Participants	No	Wo	Sc	W	J	H	S	Points
Noome, J.	X	1	2	1	2	1	2	9
Woudenberg, G.	1	X	0	1	2	2	2	8
Schip, A. van 't	0	2	X	2	1	1	1	7
Woudenberg, J.H.	1	1	0	X	0	2	2	6
Jong, J. de	0	0	1	2	X	1	2	6
Homoet, D.	1	0	1	0	1	X	1	4
Soudyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	X	2

After 1916 his draughts activities decreased considerably, but he stayed loyal to draughts. This time not by playing, but by advertising in the draughts magazine Het Damspel as the bread bakery D. Homoet in 23 Commelinstraat in Amsterdam¹⁷⁸.

After this date news about him went quiet. His profession probably had something to do with that.

¹⁷⁶ De Revue der Sporten, 14 May 1908, No. 26, p. 878

¹⁷⁷ De Revue der Sporten, 16 November 1910, No. 27, p. 430

¹⁷⁸ Het Damspel, March 1925, No. 3, p.



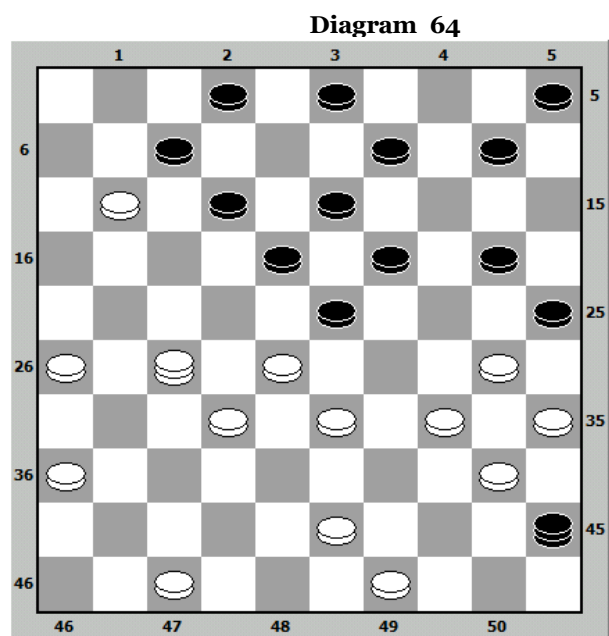
D. Homoet
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: D. Homoet

Source: Holland – De Avondpost, No. 9656, p. C. 3

Draughts section: P. M. Soudijn

Date of publication: 28/29.10.1916



Solution:

1. 36-31 7x16 2. 27-22 18x29 3. 31-27 23x21
4. 26x8 3x12 5. 34x3 45x48 6. 3x26 25x34
7. 47-42 48x31 8. 26x45 16-21 9. 45-18

84 Hoogland, Herman

84.1 Brief biography

Herman Hoogland (1891 - 1955) was a Dutch draughts player. He learned the game from his father, became the world champion in 1912, and was the Dutch champion once.

Hoogland became known in the draughts world in 1908 at the age of 17 when he gained the title of a Master. During the championship of the Netherlands in 1908 and 1911 he came second to De Haas. In 1911 he played a friendly match with Weiss who struggled to beat Hoogland 11:9. In 1912 Hoogland was the first Dutchman to gain the official world title in Rotterdam. In 1913 he became the Dutch champion and in 1925 he lost the world title. In the double-round decathlon of 1912 Hoogland scored 25 points from 18 matches. That was just enough to stay one point ahead of his main rival Jack de Haas, dethrone the world champion Isidore Weiss, and put Alfred Molimard behind by two points.

Hoogland became especially famous by applying the Hoogland system named after him. In modern theory this system still largely controls the game and is considered one of the most dangerous forms of attack according to Grandmaster Ton Sijbrands. Perhaps less known, but probably even more important was Hoogland's study of the meaning of the tempi. What would only be scientifically established by Ghestem and Roozenburg almost forty years later this “scholar” anticipated and expressed the paradox: It is the ability to lose tempi in opening and midgame and

to have won them in the endgame. In 1923 Hoogland launched the New Playing Method, in which pieces can hit each other horizontally and vertically.



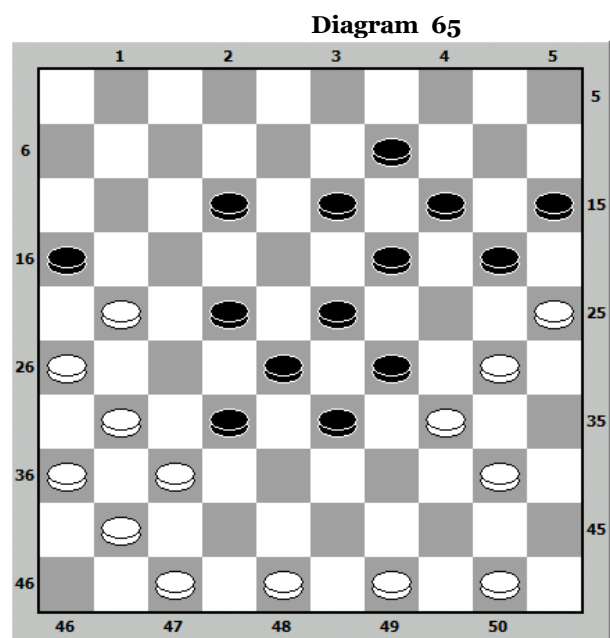
Herman Hoogland
© Commercial usage rights: Govert Westerveld

Composition: Herman Hoogland

Source: Tournooibase dammen

Magazine : Het Damspel

Date of publication: 00-04-1907



Solution:

1. 49-44 16x27 2. 30-24 19x39 3. 48-43 39x48
4. 40-34 29x49 5. 26-21 27x16 6. 31-26 48x31
7. 36x27 49x21 8. 26x10 15x4 9. 25x3

85 Huiberts, J.P.

85.1 Brief biography

J.P. Huiberts (1883) joined the Constant draughts club in Rotterdam at the beginning of 1900. He was only 17 years old and could actually be called one of the co-founders of the club. He soon attracted attention with his strong play and shared the fourth place with J. H. Torley Duwel with 27 points in the draughts championship of the Netherlands in October 1900. L. J. Content from Amsterdam won it with 33 points¹⁷⁹.

The unofficial Dutch Draughts Championship of 1904 had fifteen participants. The tournament was held in Rotterdam in November 1904. It was organized by the Constant draughts club from Rotterdam. This time Huiberts gained the second place with 23 points after the champion Henri J. van den Broek with 24 points. After that he gave up competitions, but participated in the team of the first ten players of the Rotterdam club for many years.

On 2 November 1946 the Rotterdamsch Dam Genootschap (R.D.G.) celebrated its 25th anniversary. On this day J.P. Huiberts received an award of the "member of merit of the R.D.G.", because he had been a member since the foundation¹⁸⁰. Finally, by the annual meeting of Rotterdam's district draughts federation Huiberts was appointed honorary member

¹⁷⁹ Het Damspel, October 1909, No.7, pp. 102 and 107

¹⁸⁰ Het Damspel, January 1947, No. 1, p. 3

on the suggestion of the board for his merits as a match player and longstanding member¹⁸¹.



J. P. Huiberts

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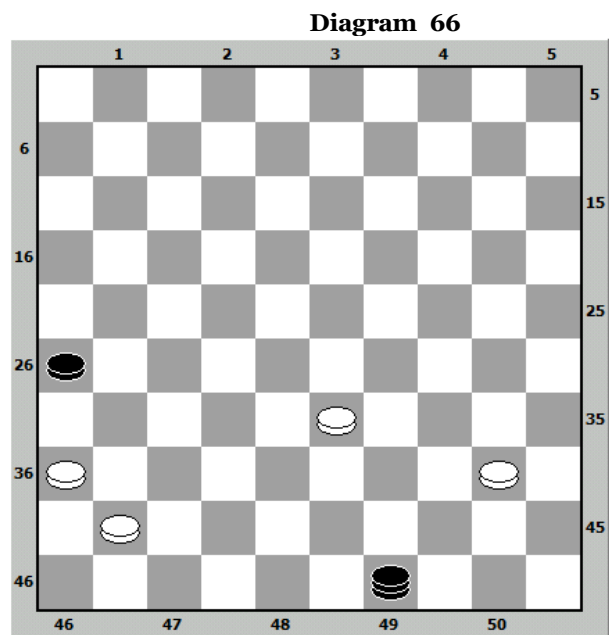
¹⁸¹ Het Damspel, June 1950, No. 6, p. 83

Composition: J. P. Huibers – C. G. Vervloet 1 - 1

Source: Holland – Magazine Het Damspel, p. 65

Draughts section: Harm Wiersma

Date of publication: July 1910, No. 4



Solution:

1. 33-28 49x35 2. 28-22 35-2 3. 22-17 2-7
4. 41-37

86 Hyver, A.

86.1 Brief biography

The first time we observe A. Hyver's presence is in a photo of the tournament players and other draughts players during the world championship of 1909 in Paris. In that photo we observe Hyver standing on the left of Doctor Roberts. The second time we see Hyver's presence is in a photo where George Balédent plays against Isidore Weiss. Hyver is on the far left.

Isidore Weiss does not forget to mention the draughts player Hyver in his now famous book¹⁸².

As we can observe from the latest issue¹⁸³ of the magazine "Jeu de dames", Hyver was the vice-president of the Damier Parisien. He was not a strong player and belonged to the 3rd tier. Hereafter follows a position of a game that he played with Mr. A. Kaminski who belonged to the 2nd tier at Damier Parisien. Hyver had two pieces more than Kaminski, but fell into Kaminski's simple trap and lost the game.

After this date we lost track of Duboille, who, by the way, was mpy a problem composer, and I did not find any more games that he played.

¹⁸² WEIS, Isidore (1910). *Le Damier. Tactique & Stratégie du Jeu de Dames*.

¹⁸³ *Le Jeu de Dames*, No. 1, 1-1-1910, p. 4



A. Hyver
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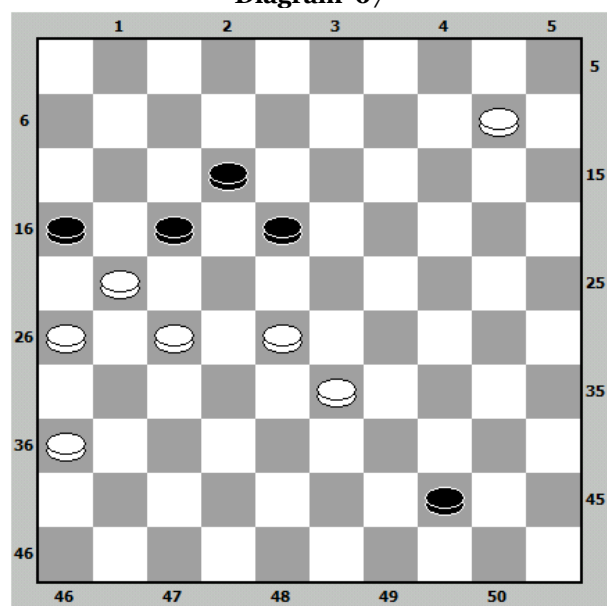
Game: A. Hyver – A. Kaminski 0 - 2

Source: Canada – La Patrie

Draughts section:

Date of publication: 4-2-1905, p. 8

Diagram 67



Solution:

01. 10-4 17-22 02. 28x8 44-50 03. 4x22 50x3
04. 36-31 3-20 05. 21-17 20-29 06. 27-22 29-1
07. 31-27 1-29 08. 27-21 16x18 09. 17-11 18-22
10. 11-6 29-1 11. 26-21 22-28 12. 21-17 28-33
13. 17-11 33-39 14. 11-7 1x45 15. 6-1 39-44
16. 1-6 44-50 17. 6-1 50-39 18. 1-6 45-50
19. 6x44 50x28

87 Biography

Books written by Govert Westerveld

Most of my books, written in English, Spanish and Dutch, are in the National Library of the Netherlands (Koninklijke Bibliotheek – KB) in The Hague.

Nº	Year	Title	ISBN
01	1990 2014	Las Damas: ciencia sobre un tablero I Las Damas: ciencia sobre un tablero I. 132 pages. Lulu Editors.	84-7665-69 Softcover
02	1992 2014	Damas españolas: 100 golpes de apertura coronando dama. 116 pages. Lulu Editors. Damas españolas: 100 golpes de apertura coronando dama. 116 pages. Lulu Editors.	84-604-3888-0 None
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08	1997	De invloed van de Spaanse koningin Isabel la Católica op de nieuwe sterke dame in de oorsprong van het dam-en moderne schaakspel. Spaanse literatuur, jaren 1283-1700. In collaboration with Rob Jansen. 329 pages. (Now not edited)	84-605-6372-3 hardcover
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11	2004	Morisco Ricote, tomo I	Without publishing
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The challenge of locating photographic material of French and Dutch draughtsmen before 1900 remains significant. Fortunately, as in the first edition, the French had the foresight to photograph the participants of the tournaments held in Amiens in 1885, 1886, and 1899, giving us a glimpse of the men who shaped the early competitive scene. After 1900, Dutch players began to appear in increasing numbers, while France lagged slightly behind. The contributions of figures such as Jack de Haas, Philip Battefeld, Constantinus Broekkamp, and Carl Vervloet were instrumental in promoting the game, and the activities of clubs like the Verenigd Amsterdamsch Damgenootschap (V.A.D.) and the Constant club in Rotterdam greatly enriched the photographic record. This edition extends the scope by including additional players whose lives and careers have come to light, many of whom had previously remained in the shadows.